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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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'Military Appeasement' Denied; Allies Seek U.S. Supplies Only; No Reason for Any Profiteering

Roosevelt Bids 3 Aides to Sit With Cabinet

The World's Day
Sept. 7, 1939

Cabinet Enlarged

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt today enlarged his Cabinet "for the duration of the emergency" to include the administrators of loans, works, and security.

In addition to the regular 10 Cabinet members, those invited to attend the sessions were: V. McNutt, Security Administrator; Jesse H. Jones, Loan Administrator, and John M. Carmody, Works Administrator.

President Studies Neutrality Laws: Page 2.

Duke to End Exile

CANNES, France (AP)—A spokesman for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor announced today that they would leave tomorrow for London, ending almost three years of exile for the former King of England.

The spokesman said the Duke and Duchess originally decided to return to England Sept. 2 and summoned a private pilot to fly them over, but adverse weather and the outbreak of the European war interfered with their plans.

Advisory Council

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau completed his Emergency Advisory Council today with the appointment of three economists. They are Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, and Walter W. Stewart and Winfield W. Riefler, both of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J.

The three previous appointments were Earle Bailie, investment banker; W. R. Burgess, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, and Tom K. Smith, of St. Louis, Mo., former President of the American Bankers Association.

Japan Stays Neutral

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced today that Japan has informed Britain that she "does not intend to be involved" in Europe's war.

Slattery Heads REA

WASHINGTON (AP) — Harry Slattery, Undersecretary of the Interior, was appointed by President Roosevelt today to be Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Red Cross Acts

GENEVA (AP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross has informed belligerent nations that it was setting up a central agency here for exchange of information regarding war prisoners. The committee performed a similar service during the World War.

Poland Gets Loan

LONDON (AP) — Britain and France arranged yesterday to give additional financial aid to Poland through a cash loan of £8,500,000.

The two countries already have granted Poland £10,700,000.

Navy Pact Suspended

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Information has announced that the London Naval Treaty of 1936 and naval treaties with Russia and Poland have been indefinitely suspended. The pacts limited naval construction.

Vets Hear Appeal

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—World War veterans heard an appeal today from National American Legion Commander Stephen F. Chadwick for Americans "to keep out of foreign uniform" so the nation may have its full manpower "if the time ever comes America must act." He termed it the duty of every Legionnaire to sustain President Roosevelt's proclamation of neutrality.

Liner to Remain?

NEW YORK (AP)—About 750 mmebers of the crew of the British liner Queen Mary were reported today to have been ordered to return to England immediately in the liner Georgic, leaving only a skeleton force of 300 here.

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Gift of $200,000 To Expand Scouting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Topeka, Kan.

Scouting in the Middle West has received a decided impetus through the generosity of Frank Phillips of Bartlesville, Okla., oil man, who recently set aside $200,000 for the development and extension of its program in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.

Convinced that the Boy Scout program is America's answer to Communism, Fascism, and other isms, Mr. Phillips first gave $100,000 to his home state and a small section of northern Texas to be used to hire trained Scout executives, bring more boys into Scouting, and expand the scope of the organization generally.

Kansas, next to benefit, received $50,000. Another $50,000 goes to Missouri.

Good Government, Using Research, Goal of Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 7—A significant advance in research in American Government was set in motion here today by some 200 public administrators, research experts, and educators attending the convention of the Governmental Research Association. New avenues for wider citizen control of Government are to be opened, and new opportunities for development of improved professional public administration of Government are to be provided.

The first effect of this decision will mean the virtual end in a few months of the Government Research Association, and the emergence from this parent organization of two new societies, one dealing with citizen-supported Governmental research chiefly as exemplified in the various research bureaus of the large cities—and the other a select organization of professional administrators somewhat similar in purpose to the British Public Administration Socfety.

Difficulties Overcome

Lent D. Upson, head of the Detroit Bureau of Municipal Research and one of the founders of the Governmental Research Association explained that when the G. R. A. was formed some 27 years ago the place of research in Government was obscure. When the group tried to initiate even such now generally accepted items of good Government as the budget they were faced with almost insuperable difficulties, he said.

The passing years, however, have seen broader acceptance of the need for research in Government, just as research has been even more widely accepted in industry. The more vivid interest shown in taxes during recent lean years has accelerated the move-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Debt of Cities And Towns Cut $23,000,000

Bay State municipalities show good record in financing during period elapsing since 1932.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While Federal Government debt has soared to unprecedented gigantic relief expenditures, Massachusetts cities and towns have cut more than $23,000,000 from their total debt in the period although they have borrowed more than $69,000,000 for relief purposes.

Responsible for this situation are traditional New England thriftiness and a strict debt law restricting municipal borrowing and forcing serial payments for retirement of loans through systematic annual payments.

So favorable is the municipal borrowing outlook in Massachusetts, according to Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, that the communities are well prepared to meet any future emergency without taxing their borrowing strength.

Common Sense

Of course, Mr. Waddell by no means is encouraging borrowing. Rather he is showing that common sense usage of borrowing power has made possible major relief loans without increasing the total load.

On Jan. 1, 1939, the total funded debt of the Bay State cities and towns was $293,371,915 compared to $316,484,599 on Jan. 1, 1932. It is understood that the debt total may be cut another $10,000,000 this year although many municipalities are taking advantage of the 1939 legislative act allowing the cities and towns to borrow to finance the 1938 State Tax deficit, and are planning to borrow approximately $15,000,000 more for relief purposes.

Mr. Waddell explained today that the communities probably will borrow between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 to pay their share of the $9,000,000 1938 State Tax deficit. The remaining amount will be paid by communities desiring to pay their share this year out of current revenue.

The State Director of Accounts pointed out that if all Massachusetts municipalities borrowed to finance the State Tax deficit a great majority of them would be able to report tax rate reductions for this year.

Survey of Rates

Making a survey of the tax rates reported as of Sept. 5 by 83 cities and towns, Mr. Waddell said that 31 reported decreases, 18 announced rates equal to last year's, while 34 established rates higher than those in 1938. Of the 34 with higher rates 14 would have been able to cut their levies if

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Ample supply of food shows undue rise of prices is unwarranted.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — The United States has ample food supplies of practically all kinds to remove any occasion for hoarding, profiteering, rationing, or extreme rise in prices. This reassurance is being given by Government officials and informed private observers here in response to scattered reports from many parts of the country that food prices were being kited or supplies being limited on grounds of the outbreak of war.

Stephen Early, Secretary to President Roosevelt, said the White House was receiving a number of letters of complaint on alleged profiteering, and that these were being referred to the Department of Agriculture and Department of Justice.

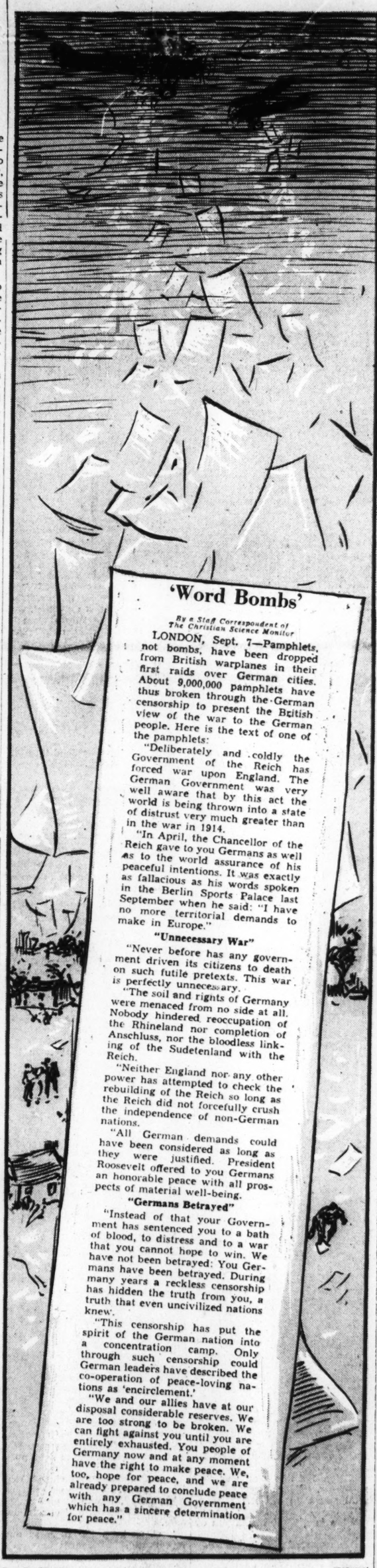
"So far as domestic demand is concerned, we have abundant supplies of foodstuffs of almost all kinds," said Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in a press conference. Referring specifically to sugar, he said that the Sugar Control Act which places rigid import quotas on that commodity authorizes the Secretary to increase the quantities permitted to reach the market if he finds the supplies inadequate. This would apply to imports from such sources as Hawaii, the Philippines, and Cuba in addition to possibly larger quotas for domestic production.

Scarcity Ridiculed

Considering the difficulty with which sugar quotas have been held down and the long story of piled-up surpluses of many farm commodities—cotton, corn, wheat, butter, lard, eggs, citrus fruits, and so on—the fear of scarcity seemed anomalous to correspondents who have been following the situation. In many of these cases there are surpluses in the world supply as well as the American supply. The reported cases of alleged efforts to trade upon supposed scarcity seemed a manifestation of war hysteria rather than to be related to the supply and demand situation.

Mr. Wallace suggested that some people are going back in their thinking to 1918 when war limitations applied to some purchases rather than to 1914 and the situa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)


'Word Bombs'
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Sept. 7—Pamphlets, not bombs, have been dropped from British warplanes in their first raids over German cities. About 9,000,000 pamphlets have thus broken through the German censorship to present the British view of the war to the German people. Here is the text of one of the pamphlets:
"Deliberately and coldly the Government of the Reich has forced war upon England. The German Government was very well aware that by this act the world is being thrown into a state of distrust very much greater than in the war in 1914.
"In April, the Chancellor of the Reich gave to you Germans as well as to the world assurance of his peaceful intentions. It was exactly as fallacious as his words spoken in the Berlin Sports Palace last September when he said: "I have no more territorial demands to make in Europe."
"Unnecessary War"
"Never before has any government driven its citizens to death on such futile pretexts. This war is perfectly unnecessary.
"The soil and rights of Germany were menaced from no side at all. Nobody hindered reoccupation of the Rhineland nor completion of Anschluss, nor the bloodless linking of the Sudetenland with the Reich.
"Neither England nor any other power has attempted to check the rebuilding of the Reich so long as the Reich did not forcefully crush the independence of non-German nations.
"All German demands could have been considered as long as they were justified. President Roosevelt offered to you Germans an honorable peace with all prospects of material well-being.
"Germans Betrayed"
"Instead of that your Government has sentenced you to a bath of blood, to distress and to a war that you cannot hope to win. We have not been betrayed: You Germans have been betrayed. During many years a reckless censorship has hidden the truth from you, a truth that even uncivilized nations knew.
"This censorship has put the spirit of the German nation into a concentration camp. Only through such censorship could German leaders have described the co-operation of peace-loving nations as 'encirclement.'
"We and our allies have at our disposal considerable reserves. We are too strong to be broken. We can fight against you until you are entirely exhausted. You people of Germany now and at any moment have the right to make peace. We, too, hope for peace, and we are already prepared to conclude peace with any German Government which has a sincere determination for peace."

By a Staff Artist

'Words Over Europe'

Germans claim advance to within 20 miles of Polish Capital—Troops of Britain reach France—Both sides push war of propaganda.

German armies, executing a pincer-like movement on western Poland, closing in on Warsaw from the north and the southwest, were reported by the Germans to be only 20 miles from the Capital, although the Poles report that they have rallied on a 30-mile line paralleling the Vistula between Plonsk and Pultusk and are delaying the Germans' rapid moves. Premier Chamberlain told the House of Commons that the Poles were "contesting every yard of the German advance."

The little Polish garrison at Westerplatte, Poland's great munitions dump near Danzig, which had been holding the Germans at bay since Sept. 1 is reported by the Germans to have surrendered.

On the western front, the French Army, apparently trying to ease German pressure against the Poles, has been showing some activity at unspecified points against the German Siegfried line. Some advance into the no-man's-land between the Maginot and the Siegfried lines was indicated. British troops began landing in France.

France has intimated that the formation of a national union cabinet under Premier Daladier is to be anounced in a day or two.

While the opposing forces are actively preparing for large-scale operations in the field, on the home front short-wave propaganda is being hurled through the air in an effort to undermine the morale of the respective publics behind the lines.

Another British freighter, the 7,242-ton Manaar, was reported sunk after an explosion in the Atlantic Ocean. Survivors declared that she had been torpedoed.

The United States cut through red tape to send seven more ships in addition to the two already dispatched to bring Americans back from the war zones. The ships were sent in response to telephonic request from the United States Ambassador in London.

Prime Minister Chamberlain gave the House of Commons details of some of the British operations, claiming that a German pocket battleship at Kiel had been damaged.

As the Canadian Parliament prepared to meet formally to decide whether the Dominion will join with Britain in war evidences of support of the Allied cause came from various sections of the British Empire.

Allies Still Hope For Way to Get American Planes

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—The neutrality of the United States is a subject foremost in the thoughts of most Englishmen, but it is a phase being treated publicly with extraordinary restraint and tact.

An example of this attitude is the fact that no newspaper has speculated on the effect of the sinking of the Athenia on the second day of the war on American policy.

Leading papers here, such as The Times of London, go no farther than printing brief extracts from the American press touching on the subject. This morning The Times quoted The Christian Science Monitor, the Herald Tribune, and the New York Times on the prospects of revising the Neutrality Act. The Times notes the Monitor opinion that the "impact of events" is sure to weaken opposition to repeal and gives prominence to its recommendation of the return to the cash and carry plan.

It is perfectly obvious here of course that the Athenia incident is exactly the sort of thing calculated to bring American public opinion around to the point where it is willing to implement its moral sympathy with the Anglo-French cause by at least revising the Neutrality Act.

See Cause Justified

Every Englishman is aware of this fact, and while it would be unfair and untrue to suggest any sense of satisfaction over the torpedoing of the Athenia, yet public opinion here certainly sees the incident as a further justification of Britain's cause and exactly the justification most likely to bring home to America that American interests are also involved and an American cause for which Britain and France have taken up arms.

The result is a widespread assumption that the American Congress will of course now take the step it refused before of revising the Neutrality Act to permit the sale of war materials. There is no immediate sense of impatience. Particularly quarters familiar with the American parliamentary situation appreciate the importance of President Roosevelt awaiting the time when a certain substantial majority will support revision rather than risk a pro-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Britain Disavows Delaying Attack In Hope of Peace

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7 — Concern voiced in certain quarters that Britain and France are deliberately holding back on the western front in expectation that Germany will soon have won the war in the east and then it will be possible to have an honorable peace are dismissed as mischievous propaganda in informed circles here.

In the first place military experts have still to see signs of Poland's cracking, in the second place no one who has studied military problems would expect the French and British forces to throw themselves against a strongly fortified line like Germany's "western wall" without the most careful preparation.

Germany, it is pointed out, started with the initial advantage of knowing the exact moment at which war would begin. The peace front hoped until the last that peace would be preserved. And while thinking thus the democracies could scarcely build up all the munition dumps and supply centers needed for an invasion of Germany. The precautions therefore on the western front before the invasion of Poland started were necessarily and inevitably defensive in the main.

Two Types of War

Whereas the war in the east is essentially a war of movement, in the west it begins as a war of positions. In the east the Polish and German armies, besides fighting, are watching for opportunities to make rapid marches to cut one another from their bases. In the west, the Germans and the French are moving carefully.

Indications are, however, that the period of waiting, so trying to the patience of those who want to see Britain and France relieve the pressure on their gallant allies, is nearing the end.

The first relief, it is thought, is likely to be felt by Polish forces in the air. Almost the whole German Air Force and Armies which, it is estimated, may number 1,500,000 men, have been thrown against Poland. The moment the western attack starts in earnest part of the German Air Force and, if the initial attack attains the hoped-for measure of success, many German land units operating against the Poles will have to be brought

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Intimate Message from Washington

Press and Radio War Coverage Make Americans Particularly Well Informed —Radio Is More Dramatic and Free—As Yet

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Despite the censorships, one of the wonders of the world, a prodigy so great as to be alarming, is the degree of information about the war which is available to Americans. Now the restrictions are shutting down, now almost every official announcement from Europe must be closely scrutinized and weighed carefully by neutrals. But despite these inevitable barriers, it is still true that Americans are incomparably well-informed.

The newspapers perform only one part of this task. Their European staffs are far better than they were in 1914, their correspondents are more numerous, generally more expert, and their technique is improved. The trend has turned against many of the sensationally embroidered stories of the prewar period, because literal and factual sensations have been plentiful enough. One may justifiably say that, on the whole, American newspaper coverage of European events has never been more sound and creditable than it is today.

But for the past fortnight, the real prodigy of news-disseminating in the United States has been the radio. The broadcasters skimmed the cream off the spot-news press services and put it out in bulletin form, and to these bare bones they added their own reporters who gave eye-witness and interpretive accounts of events. As nearly everyone in the United States must know, some of the aired material was exceedingly graphic.

Journalism on the Fly

But most graphic of all were the many round-robin broadcasts in which one breathless American broadcaster after another would speak from, say, London and Berlin and Paris in turn, following which their remarks would be interpreted by capable commentators in the United States. This was journalism on the fly. It had its defects. This writer, who has worked as a foreign correspondent, feels that the carefully worked-out dispatches of newspaper men in any of three or four leading American newspapers were superior pieces of reporting to the scripts that were read or the remarks ad-libbed by most of the radio reporters.

It is a matter of wonderment that the broadcasters have been permitted to talk as freely as they have. Newspapermen abroad are beginning to grumble that whereas they have to submit their dispatches to the censors and wait sometimes hours for their release, the broadcasters can go on the air reading and occasionally ad-libbing with only a censor ready to check them if they go too far.

The situation is by no means going to continue like this. As the belligerents realize more and more the power of the radio, these trans-Atlantic broadcasts will be used for propaganda purposes. Doubtless some hard times are ahead. Both radio and newspapers expect plenty of problems in "covering" the war.

Radio Free in Peacetime

President Roosevelt yesterday denied that the radio has to fear censorship at home. Such a statement was evoked by rumors of new controls through the Federal Communications Commission. Plans for such control, the President explained through a secretary, were already drafted for wartime uses, but not before. The plans are there because the Government is not quite sure where this infant giant is taking them.

The Administration has had much experience of newspapers in wartime. Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary and the most important individual today in governmental relations with press and radio alike, covered the War Department for the Associated Press during the last war, and he understands the problem both from the official and the reporter's viewpoint. He explained frankly yesterday that the radio was on trial, and that upon its patriotic and discreet behavior would depend its ultimate relations with the Government.

Already it is foreseen that short-wave radio will be a source of immense difficulty in enforcement of neutrality. The regularly established stations pumping material abroad may be charged with unneutral conduct in their broadcasts. But more important are the "hams," both licensed and later-on bootleg, who have stations that reach around the world. Remembering the rumors about radio spies in the last war, when wireless telegraphy was in swadling clothes, one is impressed by the job in enforcing neutrality and espionage under today's conditions.

On the other side of the picture are the American people. The great press associations pour their diligent war coverage to hundreds of newspapers big and little in every city in the Nation. The radio reaches the most remote farmhouses, rumbles on in every apartment house. These new portable sets stand on many an executive's office desk. Mass thinking is tremendously impacted by such dissemination. Now at a given signal the same message, the same thoughts, reach millions of people at the same moment. Presently a whole nation knows. What a responsibility on the disseminators! What an opportunity when the dissemination sticks to sober truth!

Erwin D. Canham

President Studies Old Laws To Guide Him on Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—President Roosevelt is still thoroughly exploring his powers to enforce neutrality under existing law before deciding whether or not a special session of Congress is necessary.

His Secretary, Stephen T. Early, said today that he could not say the President still regards a special session as necessary. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt is exploring further old statutes and other sources of authority, to determine the extent to which he can maintain American neutrality without adding to or taking from existing law.

This does not mean that a special session is not a probability, after it has been carefully prepared, nor that the arms embargo clauses of the Neutrality Act will not be removed. Rather, it shows still that the President is trying on the one hand to maintain American neutrality with every force in his power, and on the other hand to gain the support of public opinion so effectively that there will be no chance of rebuff when and if he calls an extra session.

Is Now Feeling His Way

There is much evidence that the President's caution and his energetic activities in the cause of non-involvement have already gained for him new popular support. A few weeks ago, he was set down by critics inside Congress and out as a determined partisan of the democracies. That was before war broke out, when such a position might have had a restraining influence. Today, with war in existence, the President is seeking to convince public opinion that he is a genuine neutral.

When the Chief Executive is convinced that he has the overwhelming support of public opinion, and that his strength makes sufficient impression on the isolationists in Congress, he is likely to summon the extra session.

There is no guessing when this time will come—it may be that the summons will be issued within a week, or it may be deferred much longer. Possibly the President feels that the Allies will need the encouragement of an arms embargo repeal more seriously a few weeks or even months hence than they do today.

Neutral in All But Thought

The arms embargo was informally extended to South Africa late yesterday, immediately following the Union's declaration of war, and presumably the same procedure will be followed speedily with Canada. There is no evidence whatever to indicate that the Administration is seeking loopholes or is going slow in enforcing the Act, however awkward the results may be for the Allies.

To the contrary, the whole tone of present activities is the rigid enforcement of legal neutrality by every possible means, though—as the President said—he cannot control neutrality of thought and opinion.

Meantime, the mechanism of maintaining neutrality took on shape and force. Basel Harris, Vice-President of the United States Lines, and described by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. as the best shipping man in the country, was today being sworn in as Commissioner of Customs. James H. Moyle, the present Commissioner, is to become assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Between them, these two officials are going to keep the closest possible watch on the movements of merchant shipping and their cargoes to and from the United States. They will keep close guard over the maritime aspects of neutrality. They will police the nation's ports. Mr. Harris must keep a close watch to see that merchant ships using American ports cannot be converted speedily into war vessels, to prevent export of arms and ammunition without Government license, to watch for transport of recruits for belligerents, etc.

G-Men After Spies

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is directed by executive order to take charge of a nation-wide campaign against spying, sabotage, subversive activities, and other neutrality violations.

Attorney-General Frank Murphy said that "there will be no repetition of the confusion and laxity of 20 years ago which caused havoc," and President Roosevelt said:

"This task must be conducted in a comprehensive and effective manner on a national basis, and all information must be carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility.

"To this end, I request all police officers, sheriffs and all other law-enforcement officers in the United States promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the FBI any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counter-espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and violations of the neutrality laws."

Co-ordinated authority in domestic neutrality enforcement is expected not only to be far more effective than the hit-or-miss methods of the last war, but may prevent irresponsible local witch-hunts, panics, and vigilante forays which exacerbate public opinion and frequently wreak grave injustices.

Canal Under Military Rule

Also by executive action, the Panama Canal has now been placed under full military control for the first time in a period of United States peace. In the Pacific, the Aircraft Carrier Langley and 12 long-range planes have been sent to the Philippines. They can keep reconnaissance over Far Eastern waters, extending over a wide area from just south of Japan far into Malaya.

The patrol of Atlantic waters, extending from far north of Maine to the Panama Canal, has already begun. Destroyers and Coast Guard vessels will comb this area for belligerent war vessels, and if any are discovered their presence will be made known to American shipping.

The War Industries Board has been expanded, and is ready for action. The Department of Agriculture and Justice are actively following price trends, ready to prosecute profiteering charges insofar as they can be attacked under existing law.

So goes the campaign for neutrality, ramified and energetic, and the end is far from reached. More steps are expected regularly.

High Jobs Joined By Unsung Street

WASHINGTON (AP) — A tiny capital thoroughfare—as important to the United States as Downing Street is to Great Britain—is one the average American never heard of. It is West Executive Avenue, only a block long. It separates two highly important buildings—the White House on the east and the big, old-fashioned State Department Building on the west.

West Executive Avenue is scarcely wider than a football first down—10 yards, and its smallness has saved lots of time for officials. When Secretary Hull wants to see President Roosevelt — which is quite often these days — he simply says to his secretary:

"I'm going to see the President. I'll be back pretty soon." Often he doesn't even bother to take his hat. Jay-walking — or crossing in the middle of the block — fortunately is allowed; otherwise, the Secretary of State would be in trouble daily.

More Classed as Juveniles Under Pennsylvania Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A new law segregating thousands of youthful criminals from the so-called "hardened" offenders has become effective here. About 3,500 cases in Philadelphia were transferred from Common Pleas and other courts to the Municipal Court.

The Municipal Court, this city's juvenile tribunal, heretofore has had jurisdiction over offenders 16 years or under. An act of the Legislature at the last session raised the juvenile age to 18 years.

The new law conforms to a Nation-wide movement in which 17 other States have raised the age to 18, and three states have increased it to 21.

South Seas Voyage Of Cutter Called Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Coast Guard has canceled the South Seas national scientific expedition of the cutter Hamilton because the vessel is needed on the West Coast for neutrality enforcement.

The Hamilton was to have carried natural scientists of the National Geographic Society and the University of Virginia to study ocean problems of the South Seas.

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Their Last Miles Their Best

Wide World

'Jalopy' Race

Surviving automobiles dating from 1927, or before, of Ford, Buick, or whatever make, spin around the Aurora Speedbowl, a half-mile track at Seattle, Wash., for more or less worthwhile prizes. The winner in the contest here recorded is the car at the top of the photo, an old "Chev." Of upwards of 30 "clunks" that started in the contest, only 6 remained active at the finish.

Communist Head In U. S. Admits Moscow Is Boss

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Earl Browder, leader of the American Communist Party, told the Dies Committee today that members of the Party must agree with decisions of the Communist Internationale or "part company" with it.

Questioned at length about the relationship betwen the Party in this country and international headquarters in Russia, Mr. Browder repeatedly asserted that decisions of the central organization are regarded here as "voluntary agreements."

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House inquiry into un-American activities, asked:

"All Communist Parties meet through delegates in Moscow, consider policies and tactics, enter an agreement and those agreements become decisions of the Communist Party?"

"That's right," Mr. Browder replied.

"And they become obligatory?"

"Those decisions become obligatory in that they have the force of moral persuasion and if you don't agree you get out."

J. B. Matthews, the Committee's chief investigator, developed testimony from Mr. Browder that Party leaders in the United States "urged very strongly" that members become familiar with a history of the Communist Party in Russia.

"Would you expel a member for criticizing the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact?" asked Mr. Matthews.

"Such criticism," replied the Communist leader, "would show a serious lack of understanding of political considerations and a serious disregard of the national interests of America, which have been helped by the pact."

Asked if he would support the United States in a war against Russia, Mr. Browder said:

"If we ever were to have a war with Russia it would be because of the Trotskyites."

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts insisted on an answer "without any ifs or ands or equivocations."

"I can only answer for myself," said Mr. Browder, "and I am not for my country right or wrong. I would oppose war as I did in 1917. If this country tried to defeat the peace policy of Soviet Russia I'd oppose it and I'd probably land in jail."

Mr. Browder said the Soviet Union now occupied "in essence" a position closely analogous to the United States, but differed in that Russia tried to "reach a defensive alliance."

He said the non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia was signed "because everyone knew that war was coming."

"Do you have any doubt who the aggressor nation is?" Mr. Casey asked.

"I haven't the slightest," Mr. Browder replied.

"You stated the Soviet Union is against an aggressor nation?"

"Yes."

As Mr. Dies tried unsuccessfully to end the discussion, Mr. Browder remarked that "in essence, America has a pact with Great Britain."

"Suppose this country would find itself in a war with Germany or some other country—suppose it was the Soviet Russia," Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey remarked, "would you oppose conscription as you did in 1917?"

"I'd probably not oppose conscription," Mr. Browder replied. "I'd only oppose it because I'm opposed to war. If war was just, it (conscription) probably would be the best way."

"If you felt the war was unjust—" Mr. Thomas began.

"I'd speak against it."

"If the United States passed (such) a law, what would you do then?"

"I'd speak against it."

"If the United States had already passed it, what would you do?"

"I don't know what I'd do."

Mr. Browder expressed the opinion that there would have been no war if Prime Minister Chamberlain of England had signed a pact with Russia.

Hull Praises Franco Move To Localize European War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull today informed Gen. Francisco Franco, chief of the Spanish Government, that the United States "fully shares the conviction that extention of the present conflict is bound to result in untold suffering for the innocent populations of the countries which may become involved."

Secretary Hull also said his country "welcomes the initiative of the chief of the Spanish State" which was defined by Generalissimo Franco in a memorandum as looking toward "the localization of the present conflict."

The Franco memorandum, brought to the State Department by the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, was a copy of a general appeal to the heads of non-belligerent governments, to exercise their "common sense and responsibility" to keep their peoples out of war. "The more the conflict is extended, the more the germ of future wars is sown," General Franco declared.

It was made clear at Secretary Hull's press conference today that General Franco did not have any concrete military strategy or plans of any of the belligerents in mind when writing this note, and that it constituted a generalized statement in support of peacemaking as opposed to an extension of warmaking.

Thus it was understood that the note did not apply to the present efforts of the German Government to "localize the conflict" in Poland; nor did it have reference to any action which the Britisn and French might take in expanding their war operations to the Mediterranean, the eastern front, or elsewhere.

In fact the consensus of correspondents who have covered State Department affairs for a long time was that the note really was not intended to say what its wording would imply to any outside reader; that it very likely was hastily drafted as a courteous reply to a peacemaking effort on behalf of another government and could not be construed as meaning that the United States had adopted a policy of "localizing the conflict."

There was no doubt, however, that insofar as the words of the man who claims to be the cultural leader of Spanish America had bearing on the Americas, they were welcome words.

The State Department is seeking to exert by every possible means a spread of ideological conflict to the Americas, and there have been many charges that agents of the Franco Government were deliberately carrying on propaganda in Latin America against governments which are of the political left, and hence had been supporters of the Loyalist Republican Government of Spain. In respect to the Americas, therefore, the words of the Spanish leader will be placed on the record and received as a useful by-product of the European situation.

World Police Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—A small majority of Americans queried believed the United States should join any future attempt to establish world peace through organization of an international police force, the American Institute of Public Opinion revealed today following a Nation-wide survey.

Fifty-three per cent of the people queried held that the United States should—and 47 per cent that it should not—participate in such a police force.

Previous surveys by the Institute, however, have shown that sentiment in the United States has been against participation in the League of Nations.

Democratic voters were more in favor of the idea of an international peace enforcement body than Republicans, the survey reveals, showing that 55 per cent of Democratic voters questioned were for participation in such a police force and 45 per cent against, while Republicans voted 46 per cent for and 54 per cent against it.

"By the time an international police system could ever become a serious practicality, of course," the Institute says, "American opinion might reverse itself. There is no way of forecasting whether war in Europe will cause America to be more isolationist in sentiment or less so.

"Nevertheless, today's survey shows that in spite of the failure of the League of Nations, the idealism that supported its purposes in this country is far from dead and that the basis of a new international peace movement exists."

The survey disclosed, however, that many backers of the international police force idea are pessimistic about the possibilities of the organization ever becoming a reality, 70 per cent of those queried replying they did not expect such a plan to be put into operation, while 30 per cent believed the proposal would be favorably acted upon.

"Asked how soon do you think it will be possible?" the Institute adds, "the optimistic ones replied: In 25 years or less, 60 per cent; in more than 25 years, 40 per cent."

God Is Working His Purpose Out, Says Primate in Canada

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP)—Archbishop Derwin T. Owen of Toronto, Primate of the Church of England in Canada, in a statement issued here urges Canadians to pray for "mercy, strength, and guidance" during the war between Great Britain and Germany. His plea follows:

"Stand steady. Another hour of great testing has struck. Once more the awful processes of destiny are laid bare before our eyes. As Christians we know that the God whose heart has been revealed in Jesus Christ is working his purpose out, even through the mistakes and wickedness of men. We must seek to unite ourselves with that purpose.

"As Christians and churchmen, let us by private and public prayer seek mercy, strength, and guidance for ourselves and our fellow men.

"Let us keep the faith as our fathers did.

"In such a time the remembrance of the history of our people brings strong comfort. They turned to God in faith and repentance. They stood together facing whatever dangers came, and they carried through to the end. So must we now."

Compromise Ends 'Discipline Strike'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The "discipline strike" of American Federation of Labor building trades unions against plumbers and steamfitters locals was ended here today when all hands returned to work following ratification of a settlement between the Philadelphia Building Trades Council and the national office of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

Announced by John P. Coyne, A. F. of L. official, the settlement is regarded as a compromise of the dispute that caused last week's three-day tie-up of large scale construction in Philadelphia.

Old arbitration machinery, to which the plumbers and steamfitters locals objected, will be abandoned for a new plan under which those unions, before going on strike, will submit their grievances first to the building trades department of the A. F. of L. at Washington, and failing that, to their own national officers.

U. S. Still Plans Aid to Refugees From Nazi Order

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today the Government was considering every means of going forward with its program for the relief of German refugees, despite the war.

He said it was likely that the President's conference on refugees scheduled for next month would be held regardless.

Mr. Hull conferred with Myron C. Taylor, American representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Mr. Taylor went to the White House for luncheon with the President after his talk with Mr. Hull.

Mr. Taylor, former chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said he could not comment on the conversation. War has raised several important questions regarding the refugee work. One is whether the Berlin Government will continue to permit Jewish young people to leave Germany since their services may be required in war work.

Another is now to get Jewish refugees across the Atlantic in view of the necessity for evacuating Americans and of the shutdown of many steamship services, particularly the German lines.

Scandinavia: Ship Refuge

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (AP)—Eastbound neutral ships sought haven in safe waters along the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish coasts today after receipt of information that Germany had removed a key lightship, indispensable to trans-Baltic navigation.

This followed the sinking of several vessels after they struck mines.

Plane Building Continues Despite Neutrality Rule

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP) — American aircraft factories continued top-speed work today on 600 planes ordered by France, England, and Australia. Aircraft circles said no stoppage was indicated in work on between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000 of foreign orders for planes and parts, because of invocation of the Neutrality Act.

It was pointed out that even though shipments of the finished planes abroad are canceled by the Neutrality laws, plane makers are protected. Their contracts with France, Britain and Australia specify that in the event the laws hold up shipments abroad, delivery of the finished planes can be made in the United States. In other words, payment to the aircraft companies for the planes is to be made in the same manner as if shipment abroad could be continued.

Soviet Armed Heads Hold Secret Talks

MOSCOW (AP) — An important military conference of Soviet Army and Naval leaders was understood to have taken place. No official announcement of the meeting was made.

Soviet Youth Parades

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP)—German newspaper correspondents snapped to military attention here when the Internationale was played in Red Square at huge demonstration of Communist youth.

It was the 25th "International Youth Day," but the Soviet Union's aloofness from Europe's quarrels was emphasized in contrast to the keynote in previous years of youthful international cooperation.

All traffic in central Moscow was suspended and red banners flew throughout the city. For hours Communist youth passed in parade, bearing slogans and pictures of Soviet leaders. The keynote of the demonstration seemed to be "thanks to Stalin for saving us from war," which was carried on many banners.

Malta Affirms Loyalty

MALTA (AP)—A special meeting of the Maltese Council of Government has unanimously adopted a motion reaffirming Malta's loyalty and determination to support the British Government.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday — Station WSLR (formerly WIXAL):
Morning either 11.79mc. (25.4m), or 15.13mc. (19.8m), chimes radiocast (9.15 a. m.) services 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening Station WSLR either 6.04mc. (49.6m.) or 11.73mc. (25.6m.). Complete service starting with the chimes at 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Devotional Program Third Sunday—beginning with October, WSLR, 11.73mc., 6.04mc, 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Monitor Views the News

Station WSLR—
Mondays to Fridays, 2:30 p. m. 11.79mc. (25.4m.)
Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 5 p. m., 11.79mc. (25.4m.).
Mondays and Fridays, 5 p. m., 6.04mc. (49.8m.).
Mondays through Fridays, 10 p. m., 11.73mc., (25.6m.).

Endurance Fliers Land

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (AP)—After 200 hours in the air—almost six days short of the light plane record they were trying to better—two Santa Ana, Calif., fliers were forced down Sept. 6. Because of heavy rains, Troy Colboch and Jerry Keeley were unable to refuel from an automobile.

U. S. Cotton Program Faces Criticism at Own Conference

By Tully Netteleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — The United States today found itself thrown upon the defensive to justify the cotton export subsidy in the international cotton meeting which it called in the evident hope of using the subsidy as a weapon to obtain a world-wide cotton marketing agreement.

Speaker after speaker among the nine visiting nations attacked the subsidy directly or obliquely in the opening statements of their statistical situations yesterday.

Mahoud Hassan Bey, Minister of Egypt to the United States, summed up the prevailing attitude when he said his Government "has grave apprehensions" as to the effect of the subsidy. He had announced at the outset that the Egyptian Government "would favorably consider international action to improve the cotton position," but he welcomed the semi-apologetic statements of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary, and Harry Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, that the American cotton subsidy is only temporary, and he hoped "circumstances might tend now to remove it."

General Conference Improbable

These "circumstances" were an object of much watching and many surmises among the delegates during the day. The outbreak of war, it seemed agreed outside formal discussions, makes it impossible for the meeting even to act at this time as was originally planned to call a general cotton conference which might be empowered to bind the various governments. It is expected that a fact-finding committee will be appointed to keep the idea of regulation alive until calmer times.

Meanwhile, the first day of the meeting saw one of the ironic effects of the cotton subsidy in a proclamation by the United States Tariff Commission laying quotas on imports of cotton and cotton waste. Thus does the United States, which until recently exported approximately half the cotton in world trade and which now has more than 11,000,000 bales under Government loan or in the hands of the Government, have to set up a kind of tariff barrier against importation of cotton.

Paradox

The explanation is that, as the Tariff Commission found, the effect of the subsidy has been to reverse the former price relationship and to make cotton higher in the American market than in the foreign market after transportation. Thus, without some restrictions, it is cheaper to buy American cotton abroad and ship it back into the United States than to buy cotton directly in the domestic market.

Some speculation as to how long the cotton subsidy may be necessary, even in the absence of an international agreement, was aroused by the fact that the United States Government yesterday suspended its subsidized exports of wheat through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. The Department of Agriculture expects the war demand will not affect cotton so favorably as wheat; in fact, believes war will reduce the demand for cotton. But some delegates expressed the opinion privately that a very large delayed normal demand had been built up during the last year or two which now might make it possible for the United States, particularly with its advantage in shipping and credit facilities, to sell its normal volume of exports even without a subsidy.

India Reports Damage

Returning to the formal statements in the conference, H. S. Malik declared his country, India, had been hurt by the subsidy and gave it as his impression that crop restriction could not be introduced there because of constitutional difficulties.

In contrast to the Government aids for cotton growers in the United States, Juan Chavez, of the Peruvian Embassy, pointed out that Peru has no Government agency to foster cotton production but collects an export tax of about half the amount of the United States subsidy, which added to the subsidy makes a differential of approximately 2¼ cents in favor of the North American farmer. The spokesman for Mexico believed Mexican exports, averaging less than 100,000 bales, did not seriously affect the world market, and said his Nation's small farmers have to export that much to maintain their income.

Brazil Shifts Blame

José Garibaldi Dantas, representative for Brazil, denied that the exports of 1,200,000 bales from his country last year were to blame for low world cotton prices and said he believed most of the expansion was in smaller countries.

Cotton cultivation in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has probably reached its maximum and no larger plantings need be feared, F. D. Rugman ventured on behalf of that Government. Production there has declined slightly in the last two or three years.

Of All Things . . . !

Smiths' Field Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—It was a great day for the Smiths when the Marion County Bar Association held their recent election of officers at Ocala, Fla.

The following came out victorious on the ballot:

W. E. Smith, President.
D. R. Smith, Vice-President.
W. Robert Smith, secretary-treasurer.

And they're not related.

It's a Good Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE, Calif.—Bears benefit just as much as tourists do from the rule against tourists feeding the free-running wild animals in this National Park.

This is the explanation given by the National Park Service: in the past few years some bears have been stuffed with candy bars, cookies, etc., during the busy season, only to have the artificial supply stop suddenly in the fall when the bears require most food before going into hibernation. Thus in accepting the artificial supply the bears became "spoiled" like children and fail to partake of proper food for the winter rest. If the artificial supply is prohibited, bears make use of proper foods such as acorns, roots, herbs, wild berries, fruits, insects, carrion, and meat, some of which is supplied by the Park Service.

The Service urges obedience to the feed rule on the part of tourists also in order to cut down on the number of persons each year who, while attempting to feed or touch the burly animals have been bitten or scratched.

Anti-Beaver Patrol

ROCHESTER, Minn. (AP)—Farmers of Quincy township are working like beavers because some beavers are working like beavers.

The beavers built a dam across a river branch, flooding a road. Every time the farmers removed it or opened it the beavers rebuilt it. One night the farmers strung lanterns along the dam, but that apparently only helped the beavers to see better at their work.

Now the farmers are patrolling 24 hours a day, trying to drive the builders off the beaver dam.

Elephants on Tour

ROCHESTER, Ind. (AP)—Jittery motorists thought they were seeing things when they passed two pink elephants plodding along a road south of here.

They weren't — the elephants were really there. A circus drove them overland from winter quarters here to a Logansport engagement to save freight. The elephants wore covers of deep pink.

Yodeling in Court

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Reynard Fraunfelder, a Swiss, yodeled in court. He is asking $50,000 damages from the Walt Disney studio, which he says converted one of his yodel numbers for "Snow White" and failed to pay him for it.

Frank Jones, defense lawyer, argued there is no such thing as "an original yodel song."

"All forms of yodeling are about as old as the hills where the yodeling is done," Mr. Jones said.

Speed Trap

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Two motorcycle patrolmen were hailed into court on charges of speeding.

Traffic squad Captain Jack Malcom said he trailed officers T. M. Stribling and T. P. Epps several blocks, clocked them at 35 miles an hour (City speed limit is 25 miles per hour).

When they pulled up before the police station and admitted they were not on an emergency call, Captain Malcom promptly arrested them.

Hardly Worth Smoke

READING, Pa. (AP)—Policeman Tomlinson's motorcycle caught fire at a convenient place. He was leading a parade of 2,000 volunteer firemen with 30 pieces of apparatus. They put out the blaze and the parade went on.

Oh, Dear, Deer, Deer!

MANKATO, Minn. (AP)—Among the matters up for solemn consideration by the North Mankato City Council recently were:

A doe and a fawn roamed the streets.

A sewer was built, running the wrong way.

Dr. H. J. Nilson, health officer, said his salary was too high and volunteered to take a cut.

The last one really astounded the Aldermen.

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Wonders of Research

Ceiling of radio waves brought down by West Virginia professor—Restudy made of heat and humidity notions regarding the state of the weather by researcher in electric laboratory.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The ceilings against which radio waves bounce and rebounce in their journey between transmitter and distant receiver, are seen not as high today as was previously thought. They are in the atmosphere just above the earth's surface, where warm and cold air masses intermingle to produce weather, according to Prof. R. C. Colwell and A. W. Friend of West Virginia University. Their preliminary report has been published in Nature, the British journal of natural science.

"The radio mirrors are not at extreme heights of scores of miles in the ionosphere," the report says. "Rather, they appear to come in the troposphere at altitudes no greater than a mile and a half or about 9,000 feet. Some seem to occur as low as 6,000 feet."

About three years ago, such reflections were suggested from radio measurements alone. Now they give, side by side, a comparison of the radio reflections and the existing height of layers of temperature inversion in the troposphere. Plane flights directly over the experimental radio transmitter used in the tests, furnished the conclusive proof to the experimenters.

* * *

On Being Hot and Cold

"It's not the heat, it's the humidity," expresses an old lament that's only partly true. According to C. W. Lapierre of General Electric laboratories it's both, plus wind and radiation.

Though we speak of being hot and cold, the actual body temperature never varies much, except on the surface, from 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. What does change is the ease with which we can get rid of heat generated by eating and exercise.

Heat is lost by radiation, conduction and evaporation. Loss by radiation depends on the difference between skin temperatures and nearby objects. Loss by conductions depends on the difference in temperature between the skin and the air, also on the amount of air movement. Evaporation of perspiration is dependent on air movement and the amount of moisture already in the air (humidity).

As long as air temperature is less than 98.6 wind cools by conduction and aids evaporation by replacing air saturated with perspiration, by drier air. If air temperature is greater than 98.6, wind will heat us.

Other facts known to research—Relative humidity is the ratio of the amount of water vapor in the air compared with the amount that could be present at that temperature if the air were completely saturated; humidity of 80 to 90 per cent is definitely uncomfortable in summer; Workers are less inclined to work, perform less work, tire more quickly. Breeze and water improves radiation, conduction and evaporation. A bathing suit is the cheapest air conditioning unit.

* * *

Why Earth Is Magnet

It is well known that the earth is a huge magnet, and for over 300 years research has attempted to explain its magnetism. According to C. W. Sheppard, physicist, writing in Scientific American, experiments to solve this puzzle have been made on a scale almost greater than any other scientific project.

Once it was simply taken for granted that like a horseshoe magnet with which children pick up nails, the earth was permanently magnetized. That's probably what most people believe today; and until recently physcists did too. But with the earth's interior very hot and probably fluid, that theory has to go into the junkpile of outworn beliefs; for a hot, fluid material cannot be permanently magnetized.

That left an alternate theory, that the earth is an electro-magnet, one in which magnetism is caused by electricity constantly flowing in a conductor. Now comes Dr. Walter M. Elsasser of California Institute of Technology, with the idea that the molten interior of the earth are many eddies, causing local variations of temperature, which in turn generate electric currents. Just as in a thermo-junction, the differences of temperature between unlike metals generate electricity. Thus is set up a great magnetic field.

* * *

Valve Dedication

Soon to be dedicated at the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry is a 72-inch, 17-ton valve, largest in the exhibit of valves that ran in size all the way from bathroom faucets to the sluice gates for reclamation projects. Permanent installation of the giant is to be made near the Museum's main rotunda. The valve, made by the Crane Co., which has donated it for Musuem use, is of the type used to control the flow of water in canal locks, reclamation projects, municipal water systems, large industrial plants and superpower generating stations. Samples of famous bodies of water all over the world are being collected for the dedication sometime this fall.

* * *

Quick Ear

A "human echo," Francis Magner of Medina, New York, has natural scientists puzzled over his ability to duplicate another's speech almost before it is audible, literally "taking the words out of people's mouths. At least that's how Dr. Carleton Scofield, of the University of Buffalo puts it, after testing the 19-year-old youth with everything from clasic quotation to scientific tongue twisters and foreign languages. Word for word and sound for sound, the speech emerges in the form of a duet from the lips of professor and subject. "I can do it without looking at anyone," young Magner said, "just so long as I can hear what is said." Great capacity for skilled attention was Dr. Scofield's analysis of the ability.

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Your choice of these dogs, they're only a penny.
—I've changed my mind; you can't have any!"

New Paraguayan Head to 'Vivify' Democratic Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Gen. José Felix Estigarribia, in assuming the presidency of the Republic, has promised, politically, to "vivify latent Paraguayan democracy," and, economically, to increase national wealth by concentration on the development of oil fields. This, in essence, is the immediate program of the "hero" of the Chaco strife who, after the disillusionment and exile of the post-war revolutionary period, has been called upon to lead the citizens of the riverside republic for the next four years.

The new Executive considers that the "natural democratic inclinations of Paraguay" were reaffirmed by his election after various years of revolutionary government. He is on record, therefore, as determined to maintain the democratic system. He has placed himself at "the service of public peace" and offered the unswerving adhesion of Paraguay to "all manifestations of international order which tend to promote solidarity among the nations."

President Estigarribia sees Europe sinking into moral decay, with some nations according to others only those rights which the latter are capable of defending. He contrasts these conditions with Paraguay's "fervent adhesion to the principles of international law and arbitration." He recalls that Paraguay, "after a victorious war, committed its historical boundary question to arbitration, and has engaged to resolve other pending questions of a similar nature by arbitration or direct agreement."

At home, an extensive program of public works will commence with the construction of roads from the rural production centers of the capital. The President says, emphatically, that roads must come first. He is relying principally on American money for their construction. To improve labor conditions—for Paraguay is in great need of man power—an early effort will be aimed to attract home the many thousands of compatriots living in neighboring countries, especially Argentina.

Racial and religious persecution will not inspire the immigration or colonization policy of the Estigarribia regime. Immigrants—and many are wanted—will be admitted according to national laws and the abilities of each applicant. At this time substantial numbers of European immigrants, especially Poles, are reported to be entering the country. Agricultural production is expected rapidly to be increased with the return of Paraguayans and the arrival of immigrants.

Taft Says U. S. Can Avoid War

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP) — Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, seeking to follow his father's footsteps to the Presidency, met with Yale Alumni Sept. 6 and addressed the Anoka Taft for President Club, first in the United States to boom him for President.

"We can stay out of the European war if we want to," he declared.

"It should be the business of every one of us to want to stay out. War is is a destroyer of forms of government. The World War destroyed democracies and resulted in more dictatorships than ever before."

"Our participaton in the present war would be of greatest danger to democracy in the United States. If we got into the war, I doubt if we would return to democracy as we have known it. It was hard enough to do so after the World War."

Expecting a call for a special session of Congress, Senator Taft said he favored substantially the same revision of neutrality laws as President Roosevelt.

Hull Suggests Statesmen Take Leaf From Savants

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull told the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics meeting here that he hoped the world's statesmen soon would "take a leaf from the book of the scientists" and solve international political problems in "the same dignified and friendly spirit."

Secretary Hull's address of welcome to the delegates, here for the Union's seventh general assembly was read by Hugh R. Wilson, former Ambassador to Germany.

Filipino People Pledge Loyalty to U. S. in Crisis

MANILA (AP)—Loyalty of the Filipino people to the United States in the face of the international situation was pledged in a resolution adopted Sept. 6 by the National Assembly.

The resolution also expressed the Commonwealth's "absolute conformity to statements of policy enunciated by President Manuel Quezon" recently. The President had said "It behooves us to assure the United States of our loyalty and devotion."

Cardenas Applauds U. S. For 'Hands Off' Oil Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The prolonged dispute between Mexico and foreign oil companies over payment for properties expropriated last year reached a new stage when President Cardenas told Congress Sept. 1 that Mexico will make payment on its town terms. Mexican estimates are $10,000,000, against a company estimate of $400,000,000. The difference is due to Mexico's exclusion of subsoil wealth by invoking Article 27 of the Constitution.

The President's statement was regarded as ending negotiations between the companies and the Mexican Government as regards proposed co-operative management of the oil properties.

These decisive terms followed an exhaustive review by the President of the entire conflict in which he enumerated the Government's efforts to come to terms with the companies on bases which would still defend the Nation's right to maintain sovereignty over the industry. He cited the companies' attempts to obtain intervention by the United States Department of State and commented that:

"It is a source of satisfaction to my Government and to all Mexicans to recognize openly the irreprochable attitude assumed by that (United States) Government in not desiring to become involved in such a manner, limiting its actions to the usual and amicable efforts to bring about direct negotiations between the Mexican Government andthe companies."

International Importance

The international importance of the conflict was alluded to by President Cardenas with the statement that "although the Mexican Government has vigorously maintained its legal points, it also offered liberally broad bases for an agreement, convinced that, however large the petroleum interests may be, the interests of the continental harmony are more important, especially at difficult times like the present when states and nations with democratic spirits should maintain a united front. To sacrifice this urgent duty to private interests would be a mistake for the destinies of America, a crime against the sovereign rights of the country."

This statement reveals the President's recognition of the historic importance of Mexico's decision, one which may have profound effects upon the future operation of foreign capital in Latin America, or perhaps even throughout the world. Studied in relation to parallel statements issued by General Cardenas it sets forth the principle that capital must be subject to State regulation, that it should seek no extra-territorial privileges nor appeal to alien governments for protection of its interests when they are in dispute with the country in which capital is operating.

President Cardenas declared Mexico has repeatedly invited the companies to present an inventory of their properties, or to co-operate with the Government in compiling such an inventory. All such requests, he added, have been ignored with the result that the Government has made its own inventory on which indemnities will be based and paid.

War Aids Mexico

That a long legal battle ending in courts of international law may be the outcome of Mexico's action is probable. Meanwhile, the outbreak of war in Europe has placed a new high value upon Mexican oil because of its strategic accessibility to England and France, both of which are threatened with a shortage of oil if their routes to the Persian and Rumanian fields are severed.

French courts recently denied the British Aguila Company an embargo upon the importation of Mexican oil into France, a fact to which President Cardenas referred with the statement that "world markets are now open to Mexican oil." It is reported that shipments by the William R. Davis Company, which were previously sent to Germany, will be sold to the French Government and it is considered probable that the British Government will not henceforth ask embarrassing questions about the origin of a necessary war material.

Accordingly, world events have played into the hands of the Mexican Government in its conflict with the foreign companies. Barter of oil for German goods presumably will cease with the lifting of the embargo by the democracies. United States trade with Mexico, which has been so heavily affected by this barter, will be at least partially restored. Mexico, with its great resources of raw materials necessary for war is scheduled for a restoration of its depressed internal economy.

'No War Songs, Please,' Is Gene Buck's Request

DETROIT (AP)—Gene Buck, president of the American Society of Composers and Publishers, hopes no American writes a war song.

He said that at a homecoming for former Michigan residents in conjunction with the 90th annual State Fair. Then he added: "If anybody does write one, I hope nobody plays it."

Mexicans Oppose Food Price Boost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — The Mayor of Monterrey, Prof. Manuel Flores, has received a document from teachers of the State and the City of Monterrey asking him to curb rising food prices, particularly of beans, rice, corn, and meat, so labor troubles and strikes will not jeopardize education this winter.

Teachers state that when parents are striking, children are kept home from school, often being sent out to clean cars, sell papers, or perform other small services in the streets. Strike pay is seldom enough to cover family food expenses in Mexico.

Children who do come to school, they say, are restless, sometimes underfed, and unable to pay attention to their work.

"When food prices rise," the document said, "labor difficulties increase. Cannot something be done to prevent children from facing another winter of interrupted schedules, worry, and periods of low nourishment?"

Bund Clubhouse Burns

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Camp Deutsch-Horst, a clubhouse owned by the German-American Bund on the Meramec River in St. Louis County, was destroyed by fire Sept. 5 with damage estimated at $4,000.

Large Expansion Of Air Service By U. S. Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—A large and continued expansion in American commercial aviation, especially throughout the neutral nations of Latin America, is envisaged here by aviation experts, following the announcement by C. V. Whitney, Chairman of Pan American Airways, today that the outbreak of hostilities in Europe is placing extraordinary demands upon American air mail and transport services in the international field.

Mr. Whitney said that in consequence of this Pan American had taken steps and would take others to expand its service among the neutral nations in the international trade field. He revealed that since the beginning of tension in Europe Pan American increased its traffic by 31 per cent over the best previous July record in the line's 12-year history and that August was far ahead of July.

Competition Removed

"Recall from South America of the Government-controlled German Lufthansa Air Transport System and the possible curtailment of the French Government-controlled services of Air France—both of which were competitive with the Pan American services—have, almost overnight, made that continent practically dependent upon the international services maintained by the American international air transport systems," he said.

Revealing that expanding commercial activity between the United States and Latin America was making a greatly increased demand on all Pan American trunk lines, Mr. Whitney said that means of supplying additional aircraft to South American operating divisions were being studied and that plans were on to reduce still further the present 4½ to 5-day air schedule between the United States and Buenos Aires.

"Increased commercial activity of American firms in the international field," he continued, "is also strikingly borne out by the considerable increase in passengers, express, and mail volume aboard the trans-Pacific clippers to Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Far East. Passenger traffic on this North Pacific route increased 51 per cent in the month of July and is continuing to gain week by week."

Service to Australia

Mr. Whitney added that every effort was being made to begin the South Pacific air service to New Zealand and Australia at the earliest possible date.

It was also learned here that Japan was seeking the establishment of a Pacific air link between that country and the United States. Isamu Morimura, a director of the Japanese air lines, left Newark Airport yesterday after a month's survey and arrangement visit to this country. Mr. Morimura's trip, which will be entirely by air, is in the nature of a "test flight."

The necessary United States departments are said to have already agreed to an air mail service between Japan and the American island of Guam, a stop on the existing United States-China service, on condition that Japanese planes would land at the Japanese-owned Saipon Port in the Ladrones Islands and carry the mail to and from Guam by a 7-hour ferry service.

Methodist Merger of Periodicals Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7—Recent reunion of three great groups to form the Methodist Church will require consolidation of five publishing houses with a combined investment of $10,000,000, 56 periodicals and 4,700,000 readers, it was announced by a group of leaders, working out the details for the consolidation here.

The resulting scheme, in the form of church legislation ready for enactment, will be presented to the first General Conference of the Methodist Church next April in Atlantic City.

Some of the publishing houses and publications are owned by the former Methodist Episcopal Church, some by the former Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and some by the former Methodist Protestant Church.

New Films Depict Missionary Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—The first dramatic and educational films on the multiform activities of foreign missions ever sponsored by a group of Protestant churches in this country have just been landed here by Ray and Mrs. Garner, who returned to New York aboard the steamship American Importer, of the United States Lines, after 16 months in Africa.

Done at the request of churches of eight denominations, the films were made with the co-operation of mission stations in the Belgian Congo and the French Cameroun. Three of the films deal directly with missionary activity, while six others cover tribal aspects of African native life and customs.

Virginia Film Censors Act to Bar Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia's State Board of Motion Picture Censors is keeping a weather eye open for propaganda pictures.

Peter Saunders, Chairman, said the Board may rule out any picture "whose manifest purpose is to stir up hatred or involve America in war."

Libraries as Alma Maters Called On to Serve Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A policeman asked the librarian for "something educational." Then he noticed an art book lying on the desk. Reaching for it, he said, "Why, that's what I want. Not long ago I was a guard out at the Art Museum during a special exhibit, and I couldn't understand why people were so excited. Guess I'll begin with this book."

But the policeman is only one of thousands of people who today are making so many demands on the public library that it is becoming, in the eyes of the public, far more than a depository where books are checked in and out, according to reports coming into the American Library Association national headquarters here.

Their "Alma Mater"

The public library is even referred to as the "alma mater" of self-educated men and women, and is becoming the civic and social center where people listen to radio concerts, play victrola records, put on dramatic skits, hold their monthly meetings for Boy Scout doings, reading clubs, or labor troubles.

Some of the more progressive libraries have even renovated their buildings to set aside a special reading room for young folks, and for men, to furnish a room for mothers, and to set aside corners for other purposes still in the experimental period.

This developing of new functions by the library is a kind of aftermath of the depression. Librarians, as well as other people learned a lot from that deluge. For one thing, librarians found out more about the Mrs. Around-the-Corner and the Mr. Want-Something-to-Read, for these people made the library their first stopping place when out looking for a job or a "way out."

When that army of men and women searching for re-employment and readjustment to new conditions swooped down on the library for help, the occasion brought librarians face to face with specific demands for something to fill practical needs in everyday experience. In many cases it altered the technique of librarians and sent them scouting for the most recent information on changes in industry which was only available in pamphlets gotten out by industry itself. Books on "how to make things" and "how to do things" to enlarge the family budget were much in demand.

Satisfying Needs

As a result, librarians are more and more keenly aware of the needs of people living in their neighborhoods. Now, instead of trying to set up a beautiful classical reading course for Mrs. Homemaker of the books "she ought to read," the librarian is now trying to fill her actual needs with books telling her how to stretch the household budget or how to devise a better color scheme for her living room. Instead of advising too high-brow literature for the average man who is groping around for reading material on how to fix his car, repair his roof, or get a promotion on his job, the librarians are now trying to fill these actual requests coming out of the work-a-day world.

Helping the policeman, for instance, to find what he wants to read, and assisting many men and women who are timid in asking and hazy in knowing just what they do want, librarians are developing their advisory service and taking long strides toward bringing the library closer to the people, it is found.

Efforts are being made to give special help to American youth in the library, reports show. Youth rooms have been established in a number of cities. It is an attempt to do something about that army of 2,000,000 young folks between the ages of 16 and 20 who are neither in school nor at work. Just a few months ago a youth room was opened in the public library in St. Paul which is now setting the pace for other libraries throughout the country.

Clipper Travelers Undergo Search

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—Pan American Airways' Yankee Clipper arrived Sept. 6 with 48 passengers—18 from Lisbon, Portgual, and Horta, the Azores, and 30 from Bermuda.

Capt. William Winston said the line took extraordinary precautions at Lisbon to see that no firearms were brought on board. Passengers and luggage were searched. No warlike activities were observed on the flight, he said, though two submarines of undetermined nationality were sighted a couple of miles off the Azores.

Among the passengers were Francis M. Rogers, of New Bedford, Mass., an instructor in French at Harvard, whose sojourn in the Azores, the Madeiras and Portugal was interrupted by the war. He said he boarded a small boat at Santa Maria, the Azores, and rode 200 miles to reach Horta and the clipper.

New Zealand Flight Finished

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The California Clipper alighted on San Francisco Bay Sept. 6, completing a round-trip survey flight to Auckland, New Zealand. The 41½-ton clipper left Aug. 22 with Pan American Airways observers and Department of Commerce officials aboard.

Vandenberg Voices Neutrality Plea

DETROIT (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said here Sept. 6 that "our paramount obligation" in this tme of European war "is to the peace and welfare of the United States."

"This is not our war," he emphasized in an address at the Michigan State Fair. "It is true we cannot avoid personal convictions regarding the roots and the objectives of this controversy. But there is something else we can avoid. We can avoid unneutral, governmental partisanship which, upon the one hand, may drag us and the flower of our young manhood into the depths of this carnage; and which, upon the other hand may render us ineligible to speak effectively to all concerned in behalf of the humanities and for a peace-with-reason at the earliest day."

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Reich Reports Army 20 Miles From Warsaw

Polish forces fall back to line paralleling the Vistula—German tank thrusts resisted.

The following summary of latest events on the various fronts in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press reports and other sources.

A German official announcement stated today that the German Army was within 20 miles of Warsaw.

It was announced officially also that the small Polish garrison of some 100 men at Westerplatte, Polish military depot in Danzig Harbor, had surrendered. The Poles had been under German air and naval attack since early on the morning of Sept. 1.

It was authoritatively asserted that the accelerated speed, observable since Sept. 4, with which German armies have been driving through Poland was due to the entire strategic defense plan of the Poles having fallen into German hands.

Among the booty found when one entire Polish division surrendered, said a German informant, was an iron strong box, which contained plans for Poland's defense in minute detail.

Germans Surprised

The Germans were surprised, the informant related, when the Poles did not alter their strategy.

A German Army high command's communique issued at 8:30 a. m. today said in part:

"The retreat of the Polish Army along the entire frontier continued yesterday.

"Troops of the Eastern Army in sharp pursuit kept on the heels of the retreating enemy, forcing him to fight in several places.

"Nowy Sacz in southern Poland was taken. North thereof, the Dunajec River was crossed.

"Our troops are swiftly advancing through the western sector of Lysa and Gora, and farther north nearing the towns of Tomaszow and Lodz.

"Troops advancing from East Prussia reached the Narew River at Pultusk and Rozan.

Vistula Bridge Bombed

"Bombs severely damaged a Vistula bridge south of Warsaw. The Warsaw West Station was set afire."

Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Chief of Staff of the German Army, in his order of the day, declared:

"With the capture of Krakow, the German Army also has taken under its protection the grave of first Polish Marshal Pilsudski. His aim was peace with Germany.

"Disregard of his trust led to war. The German Army esteems and honors this great soldier. On command of the Führer an honor guard stands solemnly at his grave.

"Soldiers, days of great accomplishments lie behind you! Now the task is to keep after the enemy apply all your strength until the final decision. Trustingly, confidently all Germany stands behind you. Before us stands as a model of personal courage and stout determination our Führer, supreme commander in chief.

"Forward to victory!"

Meanwhile the defenders of Warsaw were reported to have fallen back to a 30-mile line paralleling the Vistula River where they rallied and were reported to be resisting German tank thrusts.

The defense line ran between Plonsk and Pultusk, northwest and northeast of Warsaw, respectively. A stretch of open country and the protecting Vistula River lay between Warsaw and the invaders from the North.

Right Wing Retreats

The right wing of the Poles had been hammered back from Ciechanow, about 25 miles northwest of Pultusk, pivoting on Plonsk.

At one stage of the struggle the Poles were driven from Pultusk and the Germans threatened to turn the Polish flank and thrust on to the Vistula and Warsaw. Pultusk, however, was regained.

The Poles were preparing for a stand at the very edge of Warsaw if the battle went against them on the lonsk-Pultusk line.

Exodus of the population from the capital continued with all means of transport in use, although many unable to flee were continuing about their business. Meat markets were stripped of their stocks Other stores, however, displayed ample supplies, including fresh fruits and vegetables. In the streets automobiles were rare but street cars were running.

At Danzig, under strict supervision of the German Army, Gestapo (secret police) and civilian authorities, complete censorship and rationing of foodstuffs and other necessities have been put into effect; free travel is prohibited, with foreigners needing the Gestapo's sanction before being able to leave. Export and import business is at a standstill.

Although the nearby seashore resort of Zoppot was bombarded, according to German reports, Danzig had not been under fire.

Still the City showed many signs of the war. German troops have occupied all Polish banks and business houses.

On the western front the campaign remained in the preliminary stage, with minor operations in the "no man's land" between France's Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line. This was in the direction of the Saar Basin, between the Rhine and the Moselle.

The best summary of action yet available said that French troops, under cover of several hours' artillery preparation, began Sept. 4 to occupy the ground between the Maginot Line and the frontier. By Sept. 5 they had penetrated into German territory at several points.

Gun Nests Taken

French forces cleaned out several German "pockets" and machine-gun nests to gain a foothold for further thrusts into the enemy fortifications.

The depth of these spearheads varied but they were said to be scattered all along a 100-mile front. French strategy is understood to be aimed at breaking several gaps in the Siegfried Line to permit flank attacks.

A French communiqué said that French forces along a 100-mile front on the northern flank of the Maginot and Siegfried Lines were meeting increasing German resistance.

French reinforcements were moving up to the frontier as advance units tested German field organizations armed with automatic cannon and machine guns, the communiqué added.

The French Army was stated to be operating on German soil in a varying line between the Luxembourg border and Lauterbourg, situated on the easternmost tip of the Bas Rhin Department jutting into Germany.

Lauterbourg is known as the Maginot Line "hinge" since the line from there angles south toward Basel, Switzerland.

British Troops Land

Meanwhile the French people were cheered by news that British troops had landed in France at an unspecified point.

The Government indicated that the crossing of the British force was accomplished with less difficulty than in 1914 since Britain is much stronger on sea than Germany today, whereas in 1914 the German fleet was prepared to challenge the British fleet.

Landing of the British troops was preceded by the arrival of British air units which are now operating with the French from French air bases and are directing raids on the Ruhr and Aachen industrial districts in Germany opposite the Belgian frontier.

The French press was filled with biographical accounts of Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British field forces.

The French and British general staffs have been co-ordinating action since the start of the campaign, an official announcement disclosed.

Generals Confer

On Sept. 4, the announcement said, Maj. Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, Commander of the British Air Forces, conferred with Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, French supreme commander of land, sea and air forces, and Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, Chief of Staff of the French Air Forces.

While actual warfare has been confined to particular sections so far, intense preparation is visible almost as far south as Basel.

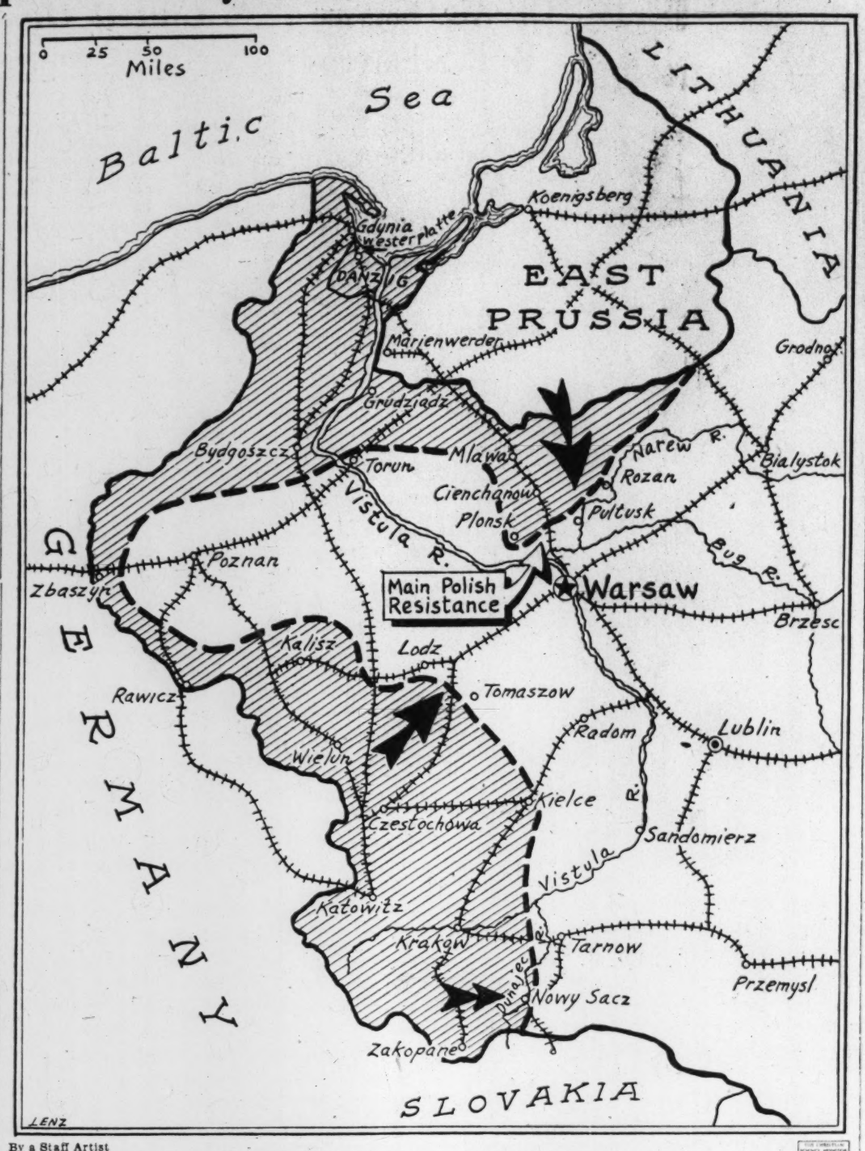
German and French alike concentrated on the removal of civilian populations and placed troops in the hastily deserted homes and offices of towns near the Rhine.

Refugees Evacuated

Huningue, a French town up the river from Basel, with a population of more than 20,000, was deserted except for the military. Farmer residents of the rich land in the Maginot zone between Basel and Strasbourg, ordered out at once, left behind their livestock which the Army paid for with Treasury bonds.

On the German side, similar removals took place. Whole villages packed up what could be moved and left for the Black Forest as the Reichswehr entered.

Pontoons of all bridges between Basel and Strasbourg were cut as the normally busy river—now virtually trafficless—became a "No Man's Land."



By a Staff Artist

German Advance Upon Warsaw

Black arrows on map show main lines of German advance, the two large arrows in the center indicating the great pincer movement by which German troops, nearing Warsaw from north and south, are endeavoring to encircle Polish troops to the west and to gain possession of more than a quarter of all Poland at one stroke. Shaded section shows area so far occupied by German troops.

British Guns Fire Upon Own Planes

London, Sept. 7

The "air battle" which was reported to have followed an air raid alarm in Britain yesterday turned out to be British anti-aircraft fire against their own pursuit planes, which had set out to give battle to German reconnaissance planes.

The Ministry of Information announced that German reconnaissance planes heading for the east coast had turned back before they reached it.

British fighters took to the air to head them off but failed to find them. Returning, the fighters were mistaken for Germans by anti-aircraft batterymen, who opened up on them.

This, the Information Ministry said, accounted for rumors of a heavy aerial engagement.

Good Government, Using Research, Goal of Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, so that now there is a research group of one sort or another in nearly every state.

There is, too, increased demand for specially trained professional administrators.

The need, therefore, has arisen for an exclusive organization of those research agencies that are privately supported and have for their aim the increase of citizen control and interest in Government. Such a group will maintain central offices for clearing information and giving co-operative assistance in expanding citizen control of Government.

Source of Information

The second organization will supply more of an academic font for public administrators and act as an agency for supplying new information on modes and methods, and seek to spread the influence of professional administration in useful directions.

Mr. Upson appeared to voice the consensus of the research group when he said the new step marked a significant milestone in the advance of Governmental research in the United States.

"We have never been large enough, or strong enough," he said, "to attempt this logical concentration of our forces on the two divergent fronts before."

New Haven Cited

A report on city purchasing, affecting $2,000,000 in annual New Haven, Conn., expenditures, was singled out today by the association as the year's outstanding example of research work.

Paul B. Wilcox, executive director of the New Haven taxpayers group, was awarded the Association's first prize certificate after judges had examined reports from all parts of the country. The report, comprising more than 100 typewritten pages, has won support of New Haven officials, it was learned, and a charter provision is now pending which will effect substantial savings, through centralized purchasing.

Mr. Wilcox said several months of study had disclosed each municipal department was making purchases independently of other departments, thus losing advantage of large scale purchasing. The report shows that of a total of 13,584 purchases made in a six months period 62 per cent were for amounts of less than $10.

The report pictures reproductions of 13 different printed forms used for purchasing, and 18 different styles of letterheads. These were cited, among others, as examples of wasteful purchasing since standardization of one type of form would permit large single orders instead of many smaller ones. The report states one department purchased letterheads eight times in three months.

Another example given of wasteful buying concerned the fact that four different departments opened bids for coal and coke within 10 days of one another. This meant duplication of effort in the four departments which might better have been taken care of by one central purchasing department.

Civil Service Activity

Mr. Wilcox said that in addition to the purchasing report his organization had been particularly active in three other fields. Specifications for personnel in 267 classifications were drawn up, he said, in an intensive effort to raise standards of the City's civil service.

Another study was made of the organization, centralization, and mechanization of municipal finance divisions, and a final study was made of the cost of financing New Haven's permanent improvements.

Mr. Wilcox gave the illuminating information that a certain park improvement which actually cost $100,000 ended up by costing taxpayers $300,000 when interest and charges on bonds was finally computed. He used this as an example of the wisdom of the "pay-as-you-go" plan of adding improvements.

New England is well represented at this meeting of Governmental research experts on Princeton's shaded campus. Besides Mr. Wilcox, there are Herman Loeffler, Richard Atkins, and Thomas Vasey of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau; and Robert Goodrich of the Providence Bureau.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, was named last night to the Executive Board of the research group.

Chamberlain Reports on War, Sees Control of U-Boats

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today Britain might "rest assured" that its Navy would "increasingly bring . . . under control" the raiding activities of German submarines.

In a general statement to the House of the state of Britain's war activities and preparation, Mr. Chamberlain asserted also that Royal Air Force planes had scored "at least two hits" on a German pocket battleship in their spectacular raid Sept. 4 on the Kiel Canal.

In discussing the submarine peril, he acknowledged that "a certain percentage of weekly losses (to shipping) must be expected."

Recalling the sinking of the Athenia, he denounced it as a German "crime which has profoundly shocked and horrified the world." And, he said, "no denials or inventions on the part of Germany will convince the public of German innocence."

At the end of his statement, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I hope the statement I have made will show the House and the country that our war effort in its many aspects is rapidly gaining momentum. I know that it has behind it the full weight of all the people of this country who are united in their conviction that no nation ever went to war in a higher cause.

"We are greatly heartened by the knowledge that in the struggle for the defense of liberty and free institutions and the preservation of all that makes life worth living, we can count on the support of the overseas members of the British Commonwealth.

"Of their own free will and under no form of compulsion save the moral compelling force of right and justice these self-governing nations have declared their intention of co-operating in a cause which is no less precious to them than it is to the people of the homeland."

The Prime Minister also said Poland was "contesting every yard of the German advance."

Mr. Chamberlain told Commons: "Apart from the Athenia, there have been attacks on other British merchant ships by German U-boats and three or four ships have been sunk. Steps are being taken to establish a convoy system at the earliest possible moment."

Poles Determined

The Prime Minister continued:

"In the East, the Poles are fighting hard against a strong and ruthless enemy who is relying on the weight of numbers and material to crush all opposition. The Polish soldier has ever shown himself to be a courageous and determined fighter and today he is worthily maintaining this tradition.

"Against overwhelming superiority in the air, outnumbered and outgunned, he (the Pole) is contesting every yard of the German advance.

"The Germans have often stressed the need for a short war and a quick decision. In pursuance of this idea the German plan appears to be to concentrate their first main effort against Poland and, as the House is aware, that country was invaded just over a week ago without any formal declaration of war."

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, made similar statements in the houses of Commons and Lords, respectively, on the general war situation.

They were the first since the day the war started—Sept. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "The House will, I am sure, realize that it is impossible for me to give more than a general indication of the present situation and of the state of our defenses. There are necessarily a number of matters to which in the public interest it is impossible for me to refer. With that necessary preamble I will give the House a resumé of the position."

Polish Morale High

"In spite of the human and material losses which they have already suffered, the morale and courage of the Polish people remains unaffected," Mr. Chamberlain went on.

"This Government and the French Government have today signed an agreement with the Polish Government for the provision of further financial assistance to Poland to enable her to replenish her resources.

"In the West, France has, like ourselves, mobilized her forces with complete efficiency and smoothness, and they are now in contact with the enemy on their common frontier.

"Certain information has been published of what has taken place, but for obvious reasons no details can yet be disclosed. The outbreak of war has found the same spirit of determination and solidarity among the French people as is evident here.

"The understanding between the two countries is complete and the arrangements which have now been put into force for co-operation in all the activities concerned with the prosecution of the war are working smoothly and well."

"The manning of the anti-aircraft and coast defenses was efficiently carried out. Within a short time of the calling out the units, guns and searchlights were fully manned. Since a large number of the anti-aircraft units were in camp and away from their home stations this reflects great credit on their organization.

Athenia, a German "Crime"

"Turning to the naval side, the most important feature up to the present has been the development of German U-boat attacks on our shipping. The sinking of the Athenia with its scenes of death and terror virtually opened the war and no denials or inventions on the part of Germany will convince the public of German innocence of this crime, which has profoundly shocked and horrified the world.

"Apart from the case of the Athenia, there have been attacks on other British merchant ships by German U-boats and three or four ships have been sunk.

"On our side, the Admiralty have taken immediate counter measures. British destroyers and other anti-submarine craft have been very active and large reinforcements of anti-submarine and escort vessels are rapidly becoming available. As the First Lord has already informed the House, steps are being taken to establish a convoy system at the earliest possible moment."

British Deny De'ay for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

across the Rhine to defend Germany from invasion.

As far as the Polish front itself is concerned Polish authorities deprecate undue pessimism. It is pointed out that even the Germans do not claim they have captured many prisoners, and this is taken as an indication both that the Polish armies have been retreating in orderly fashion and that the main Polish forces are still held in reserve.

If this is so, the German forces advancing southward from East Prussia toward Warsaw may soon find themselves in an unenviable position. It is remembered in this connection that the Bolsheviks were only defeated in 1920 at the gates of Warsaw.

Meanwhile in anticipation of official reports about news which seems too slow in coming about the British and French military operations, the British public is noting the efforts being made in nonmilitary directions. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor's leader in the House of Commons, on Sept. 6 radiocast messages to the Czechs. The British Air Force is still busy bombarding the German countryside with leaflets and the British Broadcasting Corporation is arranging talks in all sorts of additional languages including the Polish and Hungarian.

But it is emphasized that anyone who believes that British action is to be confined to these spheres will soon have to revise that view.

U. S. Planes

(Continued from Page 1)

tracted and acrimonious debate in Congress.

This is explainable even to the uninformed man in the street for a certain length of time. However, it would cause universal surprise if Congress is not asked within not over four weeks to change the Act. There is widespread appreciation of the fact that potential American assistance will probably be limited to the sale of war materials and foodstuffs, and there is no general criticism at this at the present time. The average man is inclined to remark: "We would stay out if we were in your place."

Hope for Plane Sale

However, it is obvious that Britain and its people do assume that Congress will make possible the purchase of American airplanes and would find it extremely difficult to understand a protracted failure of such action at Washington.

England definitely does not expect American troops. Certainly no one would know how to use them today were they to arrive. But it does expect the tangible evidence of moral support and sympathy which nothing could provide more effectively than the ability to buy American airplanes.

Just as Chinese civilian morale has been bolstered for years by the evidence of American airplanes, so the same evidence here would undoubtedly have a moral value exceeding the actual military value. Without such tangible evidence protestations of sympathy and moral support provided by such things as Gallup polls would soon appear to the average Englishman and Frenchman as hollow mockeries indeed.

Slovaks Start Broad Draft

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Sept. 7—The Slovak Government has ordered all citizens from the ages of six to 60 into the "service of the State." The order did not include the large Hungarian minority or Jews.

[Slovakia, under German domination, has entered the war on Germany's side.]

Plenty of Food Makes Price Rise Needless in U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

tion at the outbreak of the World War. And he advised against thinking wholly along lines even of the 1914 precedent, since a number of factors now are different. He recalled that sharp rises in prices which took place in late 1914 did not all hold but that the cost-of-living index which was 102 in 1914 rose only to 104 in 1915 and to 111 in 1916, shooting thereafter to its peak of 176 in 1919.

The Secretary at the same time vigorously defended the farmers against a supposition that they are benefiting unduly from price rises which have taken place in various major commodity markets since mid-August. He conveyed the implication that these increases are due to a recovery of normal demand which might have taken place without the event of war and which even yet had brought the farmer's income up only a little way from abnormally low levels.

Wheat at 73 cents is still three cents below the ten-year average, he pointed out, and is only two-thirds of the parity price contemplated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Lard, about which some Congressmen were disturbed because the price of 5 cents a pound a month ago was so low and the supplies so large, is now selling at 7.25 cents, but this, he said, is substantially below the ten-year average or the parity price. Eggs, which had risen in the Chicago market yesterday to 17¾ cents, have a ten-year average price of 23 cents and parity of 27 cents.

He asked if, with all due concern for the consumer, it is fair to expect the farmer to produce these things indefinitely for less than the parity price, which is based on the five years immediately before the World War. Comparison of the return to the farmer with the cost of living index brought out that farm prices now are approximately 95 per cent of what they were in 1913 while the consumer index of general cost is 143 per cent of 1913.

If it is necessary to examine the price spreads in some commodities as between producer and consumer, Mr. Wallace said this could best be done by a conference with the responsible people in the trade. An agricultural advisory council of 28 members, which he has appointed, representing producers, distributors, and consumers, will meet on Sept. 19. A sugar conference may be held separately, due to its technical problems.

The Secretary took satisfaction in the fact that under the ever-normal granary or loan plan farmers in corn and cotton had themselves reaped the market gains of the last few days.

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S	P	A	R		L	O	T		S	A	R	I
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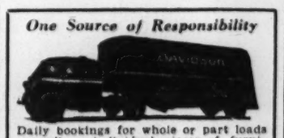
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BALTIMORE

The Polish Retreat—Is It Strategic?

By a Military Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Poles are falling back steadily under the pressure of a German drive. Cities fall a few days apart. Some interpretations present this as an initial defeat for the Allied cause. But from a military point of view—and this war is in the hands of the generals—there are other possible, if not probable, reasons.

In fact, there is an amazingly pertinent parallel from the World War which would explain this Polish retreat. Outside the Corridor which is obviously an untenable military position, the Russian boundaries were very similar to the Polish boundaries of a week ago. They extend in a great bulge with East Prussia on the North, Germany on the West and Austria on the South.

Now one of the first principles of warfare is not to leave the flanks or rear of one's army exposed. Yet that was an absolutely inherent position in the case of Russia in 1914 and Poland this year. In other words, bulges in a line, called salients in military parlance, cannot be. The ends must be pushed forward or the middle falls back—either movement producing a straight line.

Churchill Analyzes Situation

The position in 1914 can first be considered and then compared with today's situation.

No more pertinent source could be found than Winston Churchill, new First Lord of the Admiralty, who comes from a long line of military men running directly back to his most famous forebear, the Duke of Marlborough. In his book on the fighting on the Eastern Front, called "The Unknown War" he says, discussing this Russian salient:

> The defence of the Russian salient against an Austro-German attack was a problem of the utmost difficulty. Indeed it was realized that the defence of its western extremity was impossible. All the Russian forces deployed west of Warsaw were exposed to being struck from the north and south in flank and rear by Teutonic armies marching toward each other from well-prepared military areas at opposite points of the compass. . . . The Russians had therefore sought to protect themselves by an elaborate defended line withdrawn at all points a long way within their own frontier.

Shortened Russian Line

Here was a huge army, well equipped in the first months of the war, whose military heads at once realized that the only intelligent step was to retreat in good order to a new short, straight and heavily fortified line. To read the above quotation, substituting the word Polish instead of Russian, gives a key to the present Polish retreat.

By a Staff Artist

The Polish Salient

Corresponds almost exactly to that occupied by the Russians in 1914

In 1914 the Russian salient was 710 miles in length. By retreating to a straight line the amount of front to be held was reduced to 220 miles. Now that is a tremendous saving. It means in terms of front line troops and equipment a better than three to one increase in effective fighting power. In addition there were no dangerous flanks exposed to possible turning movements and the subsequent trapping of large number of troops.

Looking at the present situation the Russian dictum of straightening out the line, approved by military men everywhere, is the logical step for the Polish army to take. All reports indicate the situation well in hand, a calm and orderly retreat taking place. Such a retreat is marked by controlled fighting so that it moves at a given pace, wearing out the invaders as much as possible.

Brest-Litovsk is said to be strongly fortified. It falls into a straight line drawn between the junction in the north of the East Prussian and Lithuanian borders to the junction in the south of the Slovak-Rumanian borders. Here would be a strongly fortified and logical straight line to which the Poles might fall back.

Germans Are Extended

Once here, pursuing this theoretical situation, it is found that the Germans are extended from a long difficult forward thrust. It is always more tiring to attack than to retreat. The Poles would presumably stiffen at this point. Fresher than the Germans, falling back into areas with new troops waiting, they would be ready for a counter offensive.

The Germans, besides being worn from the advance, would be in a much poorer position than when they started from a military operations viewpoint. They would have left far behind the excellent German railways and highways and be several hundred miles into at Poland, with few good railways and only simple dirt roads. Today's armies more than ever before because of so much mechanization, need a strong supply service. Bringing goods in over that terrain would mean a very hard job for the supply services.

Coming to the counter offensive, it still is necessary to avoid any bulges or salients. So the major effort could possibly be to attack at the East Prussian and Slovak ends of the line. If these could be pushed back, the Germans would find themselves in a salient and possibly be forced to withdraw their center. Then the Poles could advance on a straight front, the tips of their line moving along the Baltic coast and the Hungarian Slovak border.

Presuming sufficient supplies—and the time taken for this present retreat would be stretched out to allow as much new material to be assembled as possible—the Polish army could then be able to advance with a strong, protected front.

Delay Might Be Vital

Finally, whatever action the French and British armies might be planning, the two thirds of the whole German Army now said to be tied up in Poland would be tied up far into Polish territory. If they were needed in the west they would be seriously delayed moving back quickly across Polish territory until they got back to the excellent transportation facilities of German territory.

Presuming an Allied attack could be launched sufficiently strong to demand such withdrawal, the Polish counter-offensive could move forward with great chances for success because it would be fresh, it would be driving against German troops whose energies had been widely expended in the present drive, whose supplies would be coming under difficulties and finally whose supply lines would further be tangled up with troops drawn off for the Western front whose departure would make resistance to the Poles even much weaker.

This is purely a theoretical summing up of the probable reasons and plan back of the present Polish retreat, well confirmed by the German Russian retreat in 1914. No one blames the German press for being jubilant over the capture of so many Polish cities. But it is not necessarily a sign of great military power to capture such cities if they are being evacuated by the defending forces under a logical, well thought out pre-determined plan.

Warplane Output Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Output of British warplanes has been "multiplied more than four times since the first two months of 1938," the Weekly News Letter of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors says.

Figures are not given. The British productive machine, the News Letter emphasizes, however, is "able to maintain the service at full strength in the field."

If Britain has 1,000 first-line warplanes actually engaged in combat, the News Letter's statement might be taken to indicate a factory replacement capacity of upward of 12,000 planes a year.

Shipping Restored

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP)—German officials announce that maritime shipping between Germany proper and East Prussia has been re-established.

Only European Fellowships Affected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Forced by European hostilities to cancel all student exchanges between the United States and Europe, the Institute of International Education today was prepared to emphasize continuation of the exchange between this country and nations of the New World.

Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute, in announcing the European cancellations, revealed that the exchange would be stopped only temporarily by the war in Europe and that when hostilities end, it will again be ready to interest Europe in international education policies of peace and good will.

The Institute, established in 1919, by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, had expected to send 400 American students abroad on fellowships. Three hundred of these have been cancelled, since they were for European universities, but the remainder, involving Latin America, Canada and the Far East, have not been affected. No announcement has been made as to whether the holders of cancelled fellowships would be permitted to use them elsewhere or at another time.

Since its inception, the Institute has sent 3,717 American students abroad, while, in return, colleges in the United States have received students from almost every European nation.

A factor in the cancellation was the realization that about 8,000 American students who annually enroll on the continent and in Great Britain, would probably be greatly inconvenienced by recent State Department passport restrictions.

Delay Is Granted On Deportation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Immigration Service has granted a three-month postponement of deportation action against Ernest L. Greenwood of Minneapolis, Minn., former American Army sergeant, and his daughter, Phyllis. Both are Canadians.

Their deportation to Canada was ordered several months ago on grounds of illegal entry, but the deadline for their departure has been extended from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 at the request of Representative Youngdahl (R. Minn.).

The Immigration Service suggested that in the interim Mr. Greenwood and his daughter go to Canada and arrange for a legal re-entry.

Ships Booked to October

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—All regular American and neutral boats are reported booked fully until mid-October. British ships also had full bookings but many of them were being cancelled as a result of the Athenia disaster. For the same reason, British boats were being avoided by Americans.

An overworked staff on 24-hour duty at the Embassy is seeking accommodations on every American tramp steamer or any other kind of ship.

Czechs Recruit Legion in France To Battle Reich

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP)—Czechoslovakia, began today recruiting an army in France to fight against the Reich.

Stefan Osusky, American-educated Czech Minister to Paris, announced: "We are preparing a mobilization of our nationals to form a national army."

Simultaneously, the Legation notified all Czechs living in France "who remain faithful to the fatherland" to present themselves for service Sept. 14.

Former Gen. Joseph Snejdarek of the Czech Army offered his services to Mr. Osusky as commander.

[In London, the British Ministry of Information announced that a Czech legion was being formed in Britain. Circulars in connection with the movement bore the signature of Eduard Beneš, exiled former President of Czechoslovakia.]

Stand Firm, Czechs Told

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The British Labor Party, through its acting leader, Arthur Greenwood, in a manifesto to the workers of former Czechoslovakia, declared that "Czechs and Slovaks now under the iron heel of Hitler shall soon again be free."

"Remain true to the principles of the great Thomas Masaryk," the declaration added. "The hour of your liberation is near. Do not desert the flag taken over in our free country by President Beneš and his collaborators."

Public Analysis Of Slanted News

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Organized social psychologists decided here to publicly analyze "war propaganda" in the hope of persuading Americans not to believe false or prejudiced reports.

At the same time they joined in a statement asserting the war-born boom in steel, chemical, and other stocks "calls our attention once more to the grave danger to the community of allowing individuals to profit from this catastrophe."

Behind this movement is the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a group which calls itself progressive. It is an organization within the American Psychological Association, which is holding its convention here and in Berkeley.

Dr. T. C. Schneirla, New York University psychologist and spokesman for the group, said the Council of the Society would analyze in weekly statements the news and other matters relating to the European war.

He added that the Council hoped to point out motives behind propaganda and to set forth hidden or ulterior factors in statements which might appear innocent or altruistic.

Unsigned Warning Received by Landis

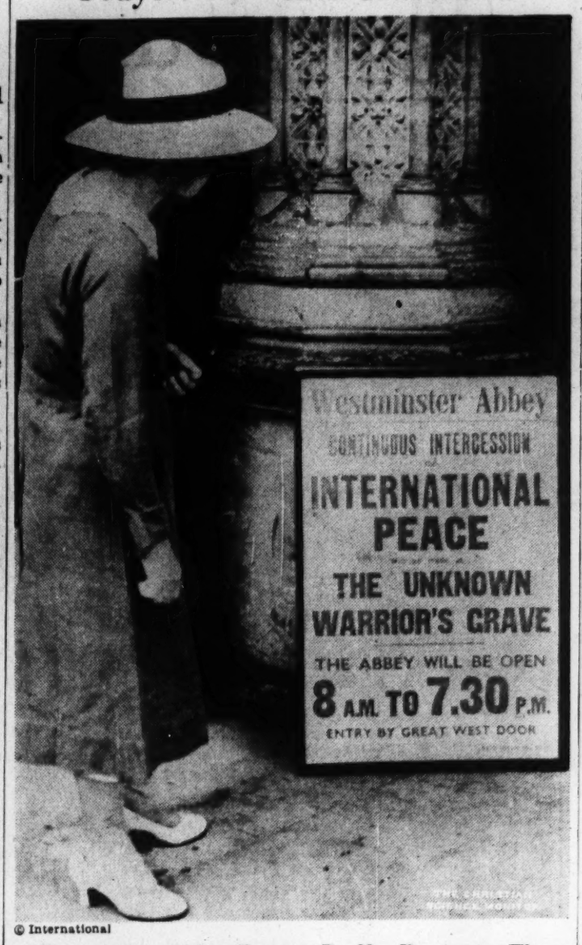
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Anonymous threats against Examiner James M. Landis and Thomas B. Shoemaker, Government counsel, were revealed during a recess of the Harry Bridges deportation hearing Sept. 5.

Mr. Landis disclosed he had received a "warning" from unidentified persons "advising" him not to rule Mr. Bridges deportable, and threatening to set forest fires in the Pacific Northwest if the ruling was against the West Coast maritime labor leader.

Mr. Shoemaker said he had received a postcard from Los Angeles containing a threat, evidently because the attorney announced recently his department was investigating possible cancellation of the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund.

Mr. Landis will hold sessions Saturday and Sunday in efforts to end the long hearing if Stanley M. Doyle, a key witness, will come here voluntarily from Minneapolis to testify.

Prayers for Peace Continuous



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Westminster Abbey Prayers Do Not Recognize War

Woman stroller in London looks at sign announcing continuing prayer for international peace at Unknown Warrior's Grave inside Westminster Abbey.

Britain Lists Contraband

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The British Embassy announced Sept. 5 a list of "contraband of war" which it said had been formally proclaimed in London. The term applies to goods which a neutral may not ship to belligerents without risk of seizure. The list follows:

Absolute Contraband

(a) All kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives, chemicals or appliances suitable for use in chemical warfare, and machines for their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; articles necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(b) Fuel of all kinds; all contrivances for, or means of, transportation on land, in the water or air, and machines used in their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; instruments, articles, or animals necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(c) All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers, and other articles, machines or documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture or use.

(d) Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt; also metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery, or other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture.

Conditional Contraband

(e) All kinds of food, foodstuffs, forage, and clothing and articles and materials used in their production.

Co-operation Key To Slum Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The local housing authority, one of some 300 throughout the country, has accomplished much in co-operation with Federal, State, and Municipal Governments, to clear slums and provide adequate dwellings at low rents, the National Association of Housing Officials reports.

Although the housing authority in most states is an independent agency, the Association says, it is part of the governmental or public machinery in its area and needs to co-operate with other public and private agencies.

The Housing authority, the Association advises further, may get many services from departments of the city and county government, professional aid from the legal and engineering departments, purchasing service from purchasing agents, employee selection from the civil service commission, information on neighborhoods from planning commissions, etc. The Association also urges that housing authorities co-operate closely with civic institutions such as chambers of commerce, labor unions, women's clubs, and private welfare agencies.

German Fears That Poles Would Destroy Danzig Fade

By the Associated Press

One of Germany's greatest fears, that Danzig, newly rejoined to the Reich, might be destroyed by the Poles' setting off their big Westerplatte ammunition stores, seemed to have been allayed when the small Polish garrison that had held out so far was reported to have surrendered.

Military experts indicated that German strategy had brought about three big vises closing in on the Poles.

Pincers Around Poznan

First, Poznan was encircled so that it now is held by gigantic pincers which cut it off from Gdynia and the South.

No direct attack except by bombers, concentrating on military objectives, is being made on Warsaw, but again German troops are trying to develop a vise in which they can hold the Capital.

The strategy seems to be to cut each of these centers off from all supplies, then press the jaws of the vise closer and closer in the hope of making the enemy capitulate without making necessary too much destruction.

Krakow also seems to have fallen by these tactics. Not even the Vistula bridges were destroyed before Krakow was taken.

Polish official dispatches indicated that Poland needs British-French pressure in the West to relieve them in the East. The Germans are now pressing toward Warsaw from the North, although the Poles contend their main line of fortifications has not yet been tapped by the German advance.

Germany's Strategy

The German strategy is to keep out the French and British in the West and crush Poland in the East. In 1914, their strategy was reversed. Then Germany concentrated on keeping out Russia in the East and crushing France in the West. The Soviet-German Pact has removed Russia from the picture so far, but it has heightened Polish anxiety, since modern Poland was carved from pre-World War Russian and German territory.

Adolf Hitler now has a great part of what he demanded from Poland before this war began, but under the bi-lateral agreements to which France and Britain are pledged with Poland, none of them can seek a separate peace.

Thus the three allies must fight against the German-planned "lightning war." To help accomplish this, the British Navy has gone into its World War stance by blockading German ports, abetted by air attacks on the Kiel Canal region.

By holding the German surface fleet at bay, the British are reducing the chances of allied troop and supply transports being sunk. The French navy in the Mediterranean is guarding communication lines to North Africa where France, it is estimated, has a colonial reservoir of half a million men.

Waterfront Pact Hope Is Brighter

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Hopes brightened Sept. 7 for averting threatened trouble on the waterfront. Waterfront employers and Congress of Industrial Organizations longshoremen accepted with reservations, an offer of mediation by the United States Maritime Labor Board.

Negotiations for a new contract between the Waterfront Employers' Association and the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union are stalemated. The present pact expires Sept. 30.

Employers conferred Sept. 6 with Dr. Louis Bloch, member of the Maritime Labor Board, and later telegraphed conditional acceptance of the mediation offer to Robert W. Bruere, Board Chairman at Washington.

Principal employer reservations were that all matters not settled by negotiation and mediation must be referred to Pacific Coast Arbitrator Wayne L. Morse, and the present contract must remain in force until a new agreement is reached.

Union spokesmen said they were willing to "consider" the offer of the Board, to determine whether there was "any basis for mediation."

Florists Re-elect Crain

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — Willard Crain, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was re-elected president of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association, at their annual convention here.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Ten

"Some children, separated, I believe from their father," continued Whitman, trying to draw the Captain out.

"But not without protection, sir," added the Captain quickly.

Whitman felt himself under suspicion. He hastened to add that the boy had said as much when he came to insert the advertisement. "Jonathan Post the name was. He said to communicate to this address."

"He advertised for Patrick McGilvray? The optimism of youth, sir. Is it not beautiful!" exclaimed the Captain.

"But the man's found . . . there he stands bursting with impatience to be where his children are!"

Very deliberately the Captain gazed at the Irishman. He had to squint a little because the sun was against him. Suddenly his whole manner changed.

"He has just the look of his son, the one called Timothy! Redhaired too." He darted up to the astonished Patrick and grasped his hand. "Your servant, sir, Mr. McGilvray. And you, sir," the Captain turned back to Whitman. "You must forgive me my coldness. I feared you were representing the owner of the schooner The Great Washington. There was some slight irregularity in the circumstances under which I removed their luggage from the deck before the last sailing."

"And my children are safe in New York?" Patrick had words for only one thing at the moment. "At the office of the shipping line they told me the children were to be returned to Ireland!"

"Those were the orders, I believe. But your daughter seems to have taken things in her own hands."

"Kate that would be," Patrick sighed with happiness. "She was always that way."

"She found an opportunity to leave the ship."

"It's not right to say find when Kate wills a thing! She is one of those who create chance, and who do at all times what is in their minds. But can you take me to her?"

An Eager Passenger

"That I can, and very quickly, unless you are one of those who considers the steam train unfit for human transportation. I am about to undertake my morning run and will be going past the domicile of the young McGilvrays."

"Och hone! I would ride the tail of a kite to get the image of those children in my eyes again! Much less the steam train which I have heard is one of the wonders of America!"

"And you, sir?" The Captain turned to Whitman.

"I have seen you drive the train—the fire king flings his sombre mantle in mimic clouds—I should like to ride with you. But I left the offic with some suddenness I'm afraid I shall have to return to it. I shall take the liberty if I may of writing these affecting events in the Weekly Tribune, as an example of the greatness of Manhattan."

With this burst of eloquence the young man left them. Patrick McGilvray looked after him with some curiosity.

"Sure and it's that," he said, "to be an American. He wants to write poems, he told me, about the city."

The Captain laughed indulgently.

"He'll forget that soon," he said. "We're a business-like, practical people, aren't we, Mr. Martin?"

"Always used to be." The old soldier dug his knife into his stick of wood emphatically. "I'm afraid now," he said, "we're going off half-cocked on all these notions. Turn a handle and get water that don't belong to us: Pull a stick and move a coach full of passengers without horses: Put a match to the end of a pipe and have light without candles!

"And New York's right in the van of the whole thing, riding outpost. If Sam Morse had his way we'd be getting word to people without sending letters. Of course Congress scotched that! There's a limit even to present day foolishness. Whether it will stop this side of poetry I wouldn't want to prophesy."

Snort of the Iron Horse

"We don't bring the locomotive down through the heart of the city," the Captain explained as they made their way down to the railway terminal. "We pull the train by horses up to the edge of the town to what is somewhat unromantically called Fourteenth Street. My assistant conducts the train that far. He used to be a stage coach driver and has quite a knack with the horses. There he is on the box already and the passengers aboard."

At Fourteenth Street there was a slight delay, while the horses were unhitched and the locomotive coupled to the coaches. Then the fire had to be made in the fuel box, to get the steam up. But the passengers took this all as part of the normal procedure. The trip would, in any case, consume much less time than any other mode of travel and most of the travelers had come mainly for the thrill of riding.

The Story So Far

When an Irishman, newly arrived in New York City, entered the office of the Tribune, asking work of Mr. Horace Greeley, it was the editor's assistant, Walt Whitman, who discovered the man's identity. He was Patrick McGilvray, whose whereabouts had been demanded in an advertisement printed in the Tribune the day before on behalf of his children, who awaited his arrival in the upper reaches of the city. Whitman hastened the Irishman off to the address given in the advertisement. Encountering Captain Jones there, they inquired whether he had heard of certain Irish immigrant children. But the Captain was guarded in his reply.

At last the boiler was heated, several blasts issued from the engine's whistle, echoed by a note or two on the conductor's coach horn. Captain Jones looked back inquiringly, tipped his hat and called in the language of the sea, "All aboard that's going aboard!" and the conductor replied in the coaching phrase that came most readily to his lips, "Let her have the reins! Giddap!" and then in a special burst of enthusiasm for the fine ride ahead on this May morning, the hunting call, "Tallyho!"

The Captain's Invitation

Patrick McGilvray, holding fast to the seat in the rear coach as the train lurched forward, thought how strange it was to have a vehicle so new in the world that the very words needed to drive it had to be borrowed from other modes of travel, but he soon learned that the puffing, roaring, snorting, strident engine had a language all its own. What with the violent motion and the noise and the flying sparks he had hardly time to compose himself before they came to the entrance of the tunnel. With a long shuddering sigh, the train came to a halt and the Captain climbed down and made his way back to the Irishman's carriage.

"The little house is just through that shrubbery. I regret that I can't stop long enough to go in with you, sir. The meeting of father with offspring in the New World—under the circumstances—is very romantic, if you don't mind my saying so. Worthy of the pen of Charles Dickens."

He grasped Patrick's hand but seemed loath to part with him. "Perhaps you and Miss Kathleen will dine with me a week from next Thursday at Mrs. Martin's. You will? At four o'clock then!"

The Captain tipped his hat, set it firmly back on his head and hurried back to his engine. With one hand on the throttle he paused to brush a fleck of dust off his coat lapel. The only trouble with steam engines was that they raised the dust so. It was difficult to dress so immaculately as one would wish or as the dignity of the position of engineer required.

With deafening blasts of the whistle the engine started up again and entered the tunnel in a curtain of white smoke, leaving Patrick to make his presence known to his children as quickly as he could.

Tim Tells the News

When Jonathan and his friend Paul came up to the Dragon's hill after school that day they heard plaintive music. At the doorstep, on an upturned log of wood, sat a man with bagpipes. Sprawled over and around him like a litter of frisky puppies were the young McGilvrays. It was Tim who first hailed the two boys making a path through the brambles. He had stayed home from school in order to meet a boat due from Ireland, but before ever he had left the cabin that morning Patrick McGilvray had stood among them.

"There was a knock that shook the door and Patsy ran and hid under the bed clothes and Kate was sweeping and there she stood with the broom in her hand not daring to answer the door lest it be the man from the orphanage. Then I peeked through the crack and it was Pa! But he didn't have his bagpipes. We went down later and fetched them at the place he was staying. He was impressed on a boat and carried to Canada and he saw five Indians and . . ." Tim tossed out his news for the benefit of the oncoming boys as if each bit of information were some bright ball leaving the hands of a juggler.

"Sure and let Jonathan be properly introduced, mavourneen." Kathleen was peeling potatoes but she set the bowl down inside the door and came forward eagerly. She had another dress on, a blue one with a very long skirt that almost covered the pantelette ruffles at her ankles.

"This is Paul Standish," Johnny explained.

"At your service, ma'am." Paul's bow would have done credit to a dancing master. Indeed he had learned it in dancing school and had seldom found use for it outside a figure of the lancers!

"That's Jonathan Post, Pa! The tall one in the stove-pipe hat. He's monitor at school!" Timothy had no time for empty formalities.

To Be Continued Next Thursday

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Good Housekeeping Bureau

The Wild Turkey Is a Native American

"Wild Turkey" is one of John James Audubon's most interesting bird pictures. It may be seen this summer in the large exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, among nearly 300 pictures selected for display because in some way they teach us something about life in America. This special exhibition has been arranged as an additional feature of the New York World's Fair.

Audubon was born in Haiti in 1785 and later taken to France, where he spent his childhood. He came to America at 18. Unsuccessful in business, he would try to comfort himself by making pictures of birds. When he was about 35, he decided to devote himself to making careful studies of American bird life. From very close observation, he learned a great deal about the forms, plumage, colors and habits of birds.

Can You "Box the Compass"?

In order to "Box the Compass" you do not have to put the compass in a large box. All you do is to repeat its thirty-two points in their correct order, starting from any point and giving their opposite equivalents.

It is done in the following manner: North—South; North by East—South by West; North-North-East—South-South-West; North-East by North — South-West by South; North-East — South-West; North-East by East—South-West by West; East-North-East—West-South-West; East by North—West by South; East-West; East by South—West by North; East-South-East — West-North-West; South-East by East; North-West by West; South-East—North-West; South-East by South—North-West by North; South-South-East—North-North-West; South by East; —North by West; South-North.

All boys training to be sailors have to learn these points by heart so that they can rattle them off at any moment and, what is more important, know in a flash exactly where each point is. This may not be very important to a landsman, but a seaman must be thoroughly familiar with the compass. It wouldn't do for a helmsman to have to go round the compass looking for a point if an officer suddenly barked: "Steer East-North-East!"

As for the compass itself, it was invented by the Chinese, and at first was used only for guidance on land. It was not until the year A. D. 300 that we hear of it being used at sea. It was the Phoenicians, sailing around Africa, who first noticed that the sun rose in the east. They received quite a shock when they rounded the Cape of Good Hope and found the sun rising in the wrong quarter, but they soon tumbled to the fact that the reason was because they were steering north again!

A Study of Two Frogs

These pensive frogs were painted in oil by Florence Brown, of the Federal Art Project of Massachusetts.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Western Samoa has issued a series of four stamps to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of control of the mandated territory by New Zealand. This territory includes Savaii and Upolu, two of the largest islands of the Samoan group, and the two smaller islands of Apolina and Manono. The general control of the islands is under the New Zealand Ministry of External Affairs and the local Government is under an administrator. New Zealand troops occupied the islands in 1914, and in 1920 the League of Nations declared them a mandate to New Zealand.

The 1d. value of the new stamps shows a coastal scene that is typical of the islands. The 1½d. value shows a map of the territory, the principal harbor being that of Apia, situated on the island of Upolu. The 2½d. value depicts a Samoan siva or dancing party, and the 7d. value shows a portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson, Scottish novelist, who spent the last seven years of his life in Samoa and whose Samoan home of Vailima is one of the shrines of tourists visiting the islands.

Stamps of Other Lands

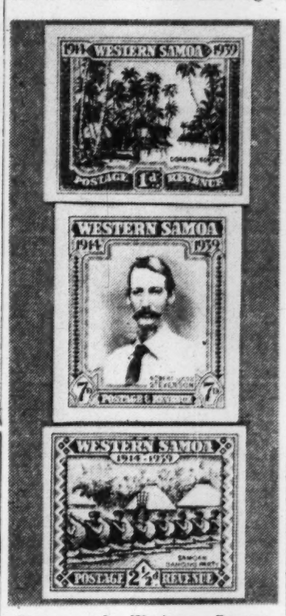
Belgium has issued a commemorative set intended for parcel post use on the occasion of the International Railway Congress. The set is of five values, and shows the medal of the Congress as the major portion of the design. This medal shows two figures clasping hands and is symbolic of the union of peoples, the figures are shown standing on a car platform.

Belgian Congo has used designs taken from photographs of scenes in the Leopoldville Zoological Gardens for a new set of semi-postals, the surtax from the sale of the stamps is for the benefit of the Garden. There are five values to the set and on them are portrayed Vultures and other birds, the Gazelle, Chimpanzees, Crocodiles, and a Lioness.

Bulgaria has recently issued a series of five stamps for the Gymnastic Congress, five overprinted stamps for the benefit of sufferers in the flooded area of the Sevlievo and Tirnovo, and a series of five Special Delivery stamps. The Special Delivery stamps portray various methods of carrying the special delivery mail and include bicycle delivery, motorcar delivery, and motorcycle delivery.

Canal Zone has issued two sets of stamps in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal and the 10th anniversary of airmail service. One set is for postage and the other for airmail use. The airmail stamps include the 5s. value showing a plane flying over a relief map of Central America; the 10s. value, a plane and the map of Central America; the 15s. value, a view of Fort Amador; the 25s. value, the Clipper at Manzanillo island; the 30s. value, a plane flying over Gaillard Cut, and the $1.00 value, a plane flying over palm trees.

China has finally issued the long-awaited set of United States Constitution commemoratives. This set is of four values showing a single design of the flags of China and of the United States at the left of a map of Asia on which the map of China is outlined in contrast to the other countries.



Stamps of Western Samoa, marking twenty-fifth anniversary of New Zealand mandate.

Hatay has issued a set of thirteen postage stamps and four postage due stamps. The sets are entirely Turkish in design, inscriptions and currency. The postage stamps are of four designs: a map of Asia Minor, a statue of Asiatic lions, the flag of Turkey, and the Government building. The postage dues are of one design, and show the ruins of a castle.

Hungary, in commemoration of the Girl Scout Congress held in the Godollo National Park from July 27 to Aug. 9, issued a set of four special stamps. The 2f. value shows a hand raised in the Scout salute with an olive branch in the background; the 6f. value shows the Hungarian Girl Scout insignia; the 10f. value shows the profiles of two typical Hungarian Girl Scouts, and the 20f. value shows a dove and olive branch, with a banner representing international and national badges in the background.

Jugoslavia has issued two series of commemorative stamps. The first is a set of two semipostals commemorating the 550th anniversary of the Battle of Kossovo, and the second set is called the "Jadansku Strazu" which was placed on sale on Sept. 6, King Peter's birthday. The "Jadansku Strazu" set of stamps shows the training ship Jadran, the liner King Alexander, the freighter Triglav, and the battleship Dubrovnik.

Poland has issued a jubilee stamp commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Polish legions. The value is 25 gr., of slate color, and shows a likeness of Marshal Pilsudski in the center with marching columns of troops to the left and right. There is also a special souvenir sheet of three stamps for the same event. The first stamp on the sheet is the same as described above, the second stamp shows a portrait of Pilsudski, and the third stamp shows a portrait of Marshal Smigly Rydz. All values on the sheet are of 25 gr. denominations, the price of the sheet being 75gr. plus 1.00 zl.

Switzerland has commemorated the 75th anniversary of the Red Cross Society with the issuance of two stamps, 20 rp. and 30 rp. The stamps are in three colors and depict Geneva as seen from the Lake.

Union of South Africa has issued three bilingual semipostal stamps on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Huguenots. The ½p. plus ½p. value shows the old Vicarage at Paarl; the 1p. plus 1p. value shows the symbolic sun and cross, and the 1½p. plus 1½p. value shows a farm in the Dankenstein Valley.

The United States

The United States Post Office Department has announced the issuance of a special three-cent stamp to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the introduction of printing in Colonial America. The stamp will be placed on first day sale at the New York, N. Y., post office on Sept. 25, 1939, and at other post offices as soon after that date as disfribution of supplies will permit. The new stamp will be 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged vertically. It will be printed in purple by the rotary process and issued in sheets of 50.

The central design is a reproduction of the first printing press used in Colonial America, the "Stephen Daye Press."

The editor of this column will be glad to service first day covers for readers of this page. Send self-addressed envelopes to F. L. Wilson 617 West 115th Street., New York, N. Y. Envelopes should not be smaller than three by six inches. For single or pairs of stamps place name and address in lower right hand corner of envelope, for blocks of four place name and address in lower left hand corner of envelope.

A commemorative stamp will be released next November in connection with the 50th anniversary of the admission to statehood of North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Montana. The stamp will be of three-cent value printed in purple color.

United States stamp commemorating 300th anniversary of introduction of printing in Colonial America.

Swinging

Pushing stiff toes and sending
Footprints against the sky,
Swaying to rhythmic bending
Swinging
Up high,
Up high.

Back to a still suspension,
Then, like a wheeling star,
Down on the taut rope's tension,
Seeing
So far,
So far.

Rising in grace to greet us,
Trailing her robes of brown,
Earth swinging up to meet us,
As we
Slow . . down . .
Slow . . . . down.

DOROTHY BROWN THOMPSON

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month will be considered as entries for the month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

STAMPS

Boys and Girls, write now and request a selection of interesting stamps to choose from. Commemorative, pictorial and foreign stamps sent on approval to junior collectors.

BARRETT'S STAMPS
334 Silverthorn Ave., Toronto, Canada

Musical Nicknames That Last

In the same way as certain people are known by nicknames, so nicknames have become attached to various musical compositions. Some of these were given by the composers themselves; others by critics, or friends, while not a few became associated with them as time went on.

There is, for instance, Waltz No. 1, in D flat, by Chopin. This gay composition is called the "Dog Waltz," after a dog belonging to a friend of the composer. This little creature had a habit of running after its tail, and happened one day to be twisting round and round in its hopeless chase when Chopin was present. After watching him for a moment Chopin went to the piano and began to compose a waltz to represent the curious twirling actions of the dog. It is one of the most popular of his waltzes, and we may be grateful to the little dog for having suggested it.

The third of Chopin's waltzes was inspired by his own cat, which when he was sitting at the piano one day, jumped onto the keyboard and ran up and down. Scarlatti, also, was inspired by a cat which took it into its head to race over the keyboard of his harpsichord, as a result of which he composed his "Cat Fugue."

Another of Chopin's works was nicknamed the "Raindrop Prelude." It is No. 15 in D flat, and is said to have been written while rain was falling persistently on the roof of the Monastery of Valdemosa, Majorca, where he was staying at the time. There is also the "Revolutionary" Etude, or Etude No. 12, op. 10, which is said to express Chopin's feelings upon hearing of the fall of his native town Warsaw to the Russians in 1831.

You may have heard Chopin's Etude No. 1, in A flat, referred to as the "Shepherd Boy Etude." The name came to be attached to the composition as the result of Chopin having told a pupil of his that when writing it he imagined a little shepherd boy taking refuge in a grotto from a storm, and playing a melody to himself on his flute.

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The War of Propaganda Even Blacks Out the Radio

BUDAPEST, Sept. 7 (AP)—Powerful radio stations of the warring European powers are waging a day-and-night battle of the air waves in an intensive effort to give neutral nations of Southeastern Europe their own versions of the struggle.

Just as the current conflict is developing new military techniques, so is it giving birth to a new radio technique.

The radio blackout thus far has been the most effective invention of the broadcasting belligerents.

When the British Broadcasting Corporation began sending out bulletins on the sinking of the passenger ship Athenia and blaming a German torpedo, the announcer's voice was obliterated suddenly by powerful band music from an unidentified station.

The interference disappeared as soon as the British broadcasters began sending dance music.

Listeners said the same thing happened on both British and American wavebands on President Roosevelt's speech to the United States and on all other important broadcasts.

Authorities said the air blackout happened too frequently to be accidental.

Because censorship was clamped down on the press in some southeastern nations when the war started, many turned to the radio for a picture of what was happening. They were disappointed, however, for on the air waves they found nothing but confusion.

Announcers with Oxford accents are broadcasting German news bulletins in English from Berlin to this area.

Announcers with perfect Magyar, Croatian, Greek, Rumanian, Serbian, and Bulgarian accents are being put on the air by B. B. C.

Polish and French stations also are sending foreign language broadcasts to Southeastern Europe. An Italian station started this week an experimental broadcast in English by an American-sounding announcer.

Stations frequently fail to identify themselves, making it impossible to tell the source of their news.

French Hold Cables They Can't Decipher

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 7

Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris reported to the State Department that cables from the United States to France are being held up if they are phrased in codes that the French cannot decipher.

Britain Continues to Receive Strong Support in Dominions

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Britain's dominions and colonies continued today to rally to its support in the war against Germany.

The British Ministry of Information announced that the Union of South Africa, under a new Government, had declared war on Germany and that arrangements were being made to withdraw diplomatic representatives.

[Today the Canadian Parliament meets in emergency session to vote on the Dominion Cabinet's proposal that Canada lend "effective co-operation at the side of Britain."]

Australia and New Zealand already have declared war on Germany.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts yesterday became South Africa's Prime Minister, succeeding Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, who resigned when Parliament refused to continue relations with Germany.

The Information Ministry also announced that the Aga Khan, ecclesiastical ruler of 10,000,000 Mohammedans in India, Africa and Central Asia, had called his subjects to give "unstinted service" to the cause for which Great Britain is fighting.

The Empire affairs section of this communiqué detailed pledges of assistance from British Guiana and Mauritius, an island of 400,000 population in the Indian Ocean.

It said the Governor of Southern Rhodesia had mobilized all units in the territorial active force and their regimental reserves for active service "within or beyond the borders of the colony."

South Africa in War

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Union of South Africa is at war with Germany, Minister Ralph William Close advised Secretary Cordell Hull Sept. 6.

The Minister called upon the Secretary at the State Department to deliver this message.

Ulster Assures Support

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (AP)—Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland (Ulster), said that Ulster would throw its "full weight and entire resources into this conflict, which has been forced upon Great Britain and the Empire." He added that "good order and discipline" prevailed in Northern Ireland.

British Outposts Respond

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—From Fiji to Jaffa British outposts fell into line with the Empire's war upon Germany.

Here are some of the latest messages:

Gambia—Pledge of unswerving loyalty and support against the ambition of Reichsführer Hitler.

Bahamas—Solemn pledge of fidelity.

Saint Lucia—Loyal and ready to serve until victory is achieved.

Fiji—Unswerving loyalty.

Arabs of Jaffa—Promise of co-operation.

Chief Rabbis of Palestine—Agreement to support Empire.

In Ireland it was emphasized by officials that the Free State would maintain a policy of strictest neutrality, extending no aid to Britain beyond ordinary trading activities.

Bermuda Backs England

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP) (Passed by British Censor) — The Bermuda House voted Sept. 6 to send a massage to the acting governor assuring him of the House's co-operation with England in Europe's war and asking him to convey to King George VI the "loyalty and devotion of the people of these islands."

The House passed a "trading with the enemy act" which prohibits any form of trading with Germany.

Iraq Ousts Germans

LONDON (AP)—The British Ministry of Information announced Sept. 7 that the Iraq Government had ordered the German Minister in Baghdad to leave the country within 24 hours and that the Iraq envoy in Berlin had been instructed to ask for his passports. A number of German citizens of military age "or otherwise regarded as dangerous" have been interned in Iraq.

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Pediforme perfected hug-fitting High Cut footwear . . . then came Schiaparelli and others with a remarkable silhouette vogue for autumn. Immediately the dress shops sent customers to Pediforme . . . for Gangway! Gangway has this silhouette posture built in with a last that overjoys your feet . . . and it's in other stunning models for you and your family. Folder sent.

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Athenia's Owners Report Total Of 128 Persons Lost

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 7 (AP) Owners of the British Liner Athenia, sunk Sunday night off the Scottish coast with 1,418 persons aboard, reported today that 128 persons were dead or missing. Assurance that an American ship would arrive sometime next week to take them home was given to the Athenia survivors today by John Kennedy, second son of the American Ambassador. The Ambassador's son came here to look after the interests of Americans and to hear from them the circumstances under which the liner was sunk.

Previous hope that some Athenia survivors might be aboard the Swedish yacht Southern Cross was dimmed by the Donaldson Line's announcement of a radio message from the yacht that she had transferred the refugees she picked up to the City of Flint or other rescue ships at the scene of the sinking.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The 216 Athenia survivors rescued by the American Freighter City of Flint are "all right," the ship's captain reported yesterday.

The 7,500-ton freighter, bound for Halifax, established communication with the Coast Guard Cutter Bibb off Newfounland, it was announced by the U. S. Maritime Commission, which operates the freighter. Of the 216, 106 are American citizens.

Two More Britishers Sunk

LISBON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The 7,242-ton British freighter Manaan bound for Calcutta, has been sunk by an explosion in the Atlantic Ocean and 29 survivors who reached Lisbon today reported she was torpedoed. Fourty-one of her crew of 88 were reported missing.

The Netherlands steamer Mars brought the 29 survivors here, among them were three wounded. The Portuguese liner Carvalho Araujo was reported searching for the missing.

Thirty-two members of the crew and one passenger from the Cunard steamer Bosnia who were landed here yesterday said the vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine, though they refused to say where. One man, a fireman, was killed. They were rescued by the Norwegian freighter Eidenger a short time after the Bosnia sunk.

The crew said the submarine commander gave them a chance to take to lifeboats on the condition that they take nothing with them.

After calling at the British Consulate, the crew and passenger received clothing and some cash and then embarked on the liner Highland Brigade for an English port.

Nazi Steamer in Norway

TRONDHEIM, Norway, Sept. 7 (AP)—The German steamer Freiburg, which arrived Sept. 5 disguised as a Soviet vessel, will not be interned because she had no guns.

The ship, with Soviet funnel markings, flew the Danish flag as she entered the port, but hoisted the Nazi Swastika thereafter. Carrying 60 passengers, including women and children, mostly Netherlanders, the Freiburg sailed from Hamburg for Java via the Mediterranean.

Imminence of war was learned by the ship's officers while off Gibraltar and the vessel put into a Spanish port and changed markings. Then she proceeded north past the British Isles into the Arctic Ocean and then down the Norwegian coast.

China Shipping Resumed

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7 (AP)—Apparently satisfied there are no German raiders in the China waters, the British Navy has lifted the ban on British ship movements along the China Coast, permitting British passenger and cargo vessels to leave Shanghai both northward and to Hong Kong. Shipping had been held here three days.

The Empress of Japan and Empress of Asia, both large liners, headed down the Whangpoo River, bound for Hong Kong.

Empress of Japan passengers booked for Japan disembarked before the sailing. Those booked for Honolulu and Vancouver remained aboard, indicating the big ship's first stop after Hong Kong might be in Hawaii.

British Seize Enemy Goods

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Netherlands Navigation Company notified The Hague and London today that the steamer Tjitandi was forced to discharge here German freight at Port Sudan, and the steamer Tadian at Gibraltar, both British ports.

Fund for Survivors

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The American Red Cross today turned over £10,000 to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to buy clothes, food, supplies, and transportation for survivors of the torpedoed liner Athenia.

The Ambassador has advised Glasgow authorities that the sum will be added to contributions of citizens and welfare agencies there.

The Stella Polaris, a 6,000-ton Norwegian yacht, is available to transport stranded Americans back to the United States, Raymond Whitcomb, Inc., the travel agency, announced.

It obtained the yacht at the request of Ambassador Kennedy. The vessel has accommodations for 196 passengers and more can be taken aboard by putting cots in staterooms.

The agency said that "owing to the high rate of war risk insurance," fares would range from $375 to $675.

'Mein Kampf' Protects British Roofs

© International

Who Ever Thought This Would Happen?

When the Austrian corporal, Adolf Hitler, in his now famous book, "My Fight," told of his aims of German mastery from the Baltic to the Black Sea, he probably never visioned the day when his volume could be used in the defense of any opponent. This view shows employees of Foyle's Book Shop in London using copies of "Mein Kampf" and other books and pamphlets as bombproofing for the roof.

U. S. Charters Ships to Evacuate Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 — The United States Maritime Commission has chartered four American flag steamships to evacuate Americans stranded in Europe, it was announced in shipping circles here today. The names of the vessels were not revealed. Other American flag vessels are being rounded up here for the same purpose. Among the diverted vessels are the Orizaba, of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, and the American Seaman, used by the Coast Guard for training men for the American Merchant Marine.

American citizens in England who wish to return home have been instructed to communicate with Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, at the American Embassy in London. Survivors of the Athenia disaster will get first consideration, Mr. Kennedy said.

Reports received here indicated that Americans in Europe have been catalogued in five classes—the destitute; those awaiting funds, those endeavoring to obtain passage; those with passage already obtained and awaiting steaming of their vessels, and those refusing to return home. About 8,000 Americans are believed to be in France, 5,000 in the British Isles, about 3,000 in Sweden, Norway and Denmark and others scattered throughout other parts of Europe.

More Americans Arrive

Another overflow list of American fugitives from the war zones arrived here today aboard the Steamship Manhattan, of the United States Lines, which brought a total of 1,573 passengers, 500 more than she has ever carried before. Public rooms were converted into dormitories.

James A. Farley, Postmaster General, and his daughters, Betty and Anne, and 10 members of Congress, returning from the Interparliamentary Union Conference at Oslo, Norway, were among the passengers.

Mr. Farley would not discuss either international situation or domestic politics.

"I have no desire today to discuss politics," he said. "Thinking out loud, I would say it appears to me to be a time for politics to be set aside."

The Manhattan will sail from New York on Saturday noon for Europe to aid in evacuation of Americans there.

Simultaneously, many of the leading steamship lines announced price increases for trans-Atlantic fares, which advanced as much as 50 per cent. The Italian, Swedish and Holland America Lines made immediate upward price revisions and other lines were expected to follow. The United States Lines, however, was an exception and announced that no increases would be made until all Americans stranded abroad were returned home. Freight prices have already advanced and are expected to increase even more.

Scandinavian Lines Continue

The American Scantic Line, which announced on Sept. 5 suspension of its service to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, decided to continue service today. The steamship Scanmail, therefore, will sail from here on Saturday, as originally scheduled for the Scandinavian ports, the line announced.

The Steamship Queen Mary, of the Cunard-White Star Line, and the Normandie of the French Line, the two largest vessels in the world; the Champlain, also of the French Line, are still in port here and no information was to be had today on when they would sail. British and French Line officials have orders from their Governments not to divulge information regarding movements of their vessels.

Painters are at work giving the Queen Mary a coat of mud gray camouflage paint, which was taken to indicate that she would risk German submarines for a dash across the Atlantic to England. If this happens, the consensus of the waterfront here today was that she would pick up a convoy of British war vessels when she got outside United States territorial waters.

War Risk Rates Up

In an announced effort to facilitate commerce, maritime insurance underwriters in New York put into effect yesterday a new schedule of war-risk insurance rates, increasing the quotations on goods moving to and from Europe and providing for reductions on shipments to and from Mediterranean and Far Eastern ports.

Marine insurance officials said today the new rates and this country's distance from the war zones would give American shipping preference over that of all other nations.

A demand by union seamen for extra compensation for entering war zones held up the sailing of the President Roosevelt, of the United States Line, for six hours yesterday. After a discussion with officials of the National Maritime Union, officials of the Line agreed to continue discussion of the question and decided that if extra compensation and insurance was agreed upon later, it would be made retroactive. The union asks a 40 per cent increase in wages, a bonus of $250 for each voyage per man and individual insurance for the unlicensed personnel in the amount of $25,000.

German Apology to Greece

ATHENS, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Greek Government today received a telegram from its naval attaché in Berlin advising that the German Government had expressed regret at the sinking of the Greek steamer Costis in the Baltic Sept. 4.

The telegram added:

"The Costis, despite signals from patrolling German warships, took the wrong turning and struck a mine."

Ship Destinations Held

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—Charleston shipping agencies decided to withhold the names of ports of destination of foreign ships as a precaution against possible submarine attack. Spokesmen said there was danger that persons in Charleston might send short-wave radio messages to belligerent submarines or other warships at sea.

Overdue Liner Docks

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The British liner Andalucia Star, several days overdue here from London, docked Sept. 7 with 14 German passengers confined to their cabins.

Arriving at the same time was the British cruiser Ajax, reported to have sunk at least two German ships.

Passengers said the voyage was normal until the liner reached Teneriff, Canary Islands, where she took a "war route" upon hearing that hostilities had opened.

Tanker Stays at Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 7 (AP) —Diverted by orders of her owners because of the German submarine menace, the Norwegian tanker Mexico dropped anchor in Portland harbor today for an indefinite stay. She left New York Aug. 31 with a cargo of American oil for England.

Sigma Delta Chi Elects

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Sigma Delta Chi, journalistic fraternity, has elected Elmo Scott Wilson of publishers Auxiliary, Chicago, National President.

J. Roscoe Drummond, Boston, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, was named National Honorary President. Des Moines, Iowa, was chosen for the 1940 convention city.

More Ships for Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—After what was described as a blistering telephone call from Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy at London demanding more American ships at once and denouncing the delays which threatened to hold up the evacuation of American citizens, the State Department was able to announce that seven more ships had been added to the total available and that two others would bring Americans to New York via Jamaica.

The sudden burst of speed was not, however, the result merely of the Kennedy demand; a new unit of the State Department had been laboring on a night and day basis, seeking to unravel sundry obstacles in the way of getting more American flag ships to Britain.

The new unit, which is under the direction of George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, assisted by Breckinridge Long, former Ambassador to Italy, and Hugh S. Wilson, former Ambassador to Germany, was able to make the following announcement which Mr. Long presumably reported to the President in a conference today:

The S. S. Roosevelt sailed last night for Europe. The S. S. Manhattan, now on its way home, will turn about as swiftly as possible and return for another load. The S. S. Orizaba will sail as soon as a crew is signed. And four other ships have been procured as well as two loaned by a British subsidiary of the United Fruit Company on the Jamaica run.

Mess rs. Long and Wilson have found it necessary to wrestle with problems raised by the Maritime Commission, the ship operators and finally the crews themselves which insisted, in the case of the S. S. Roosevelt, in demanding war-risk insurance and a bonus for going into a danger zone. The difficulties were smoothed over and the questions postponed in satisfactory manner by quick negotiation, and the ship finally cleared Ambrose Lightship.

The State Department sought today to offset the effect of the Kennedy demands by this listing of its achievements to date, and wishes to have the general public know that red tape is being cut aside as rapidly as possible.

American Casualties Small

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7 — Despite strenuous efforts to determine the status of American passengers on board the Athenia, it still is uncertain whether all were saved. Probability of American casualties, if any, are very small.

American Embassy officials, after taking testimony from many American survivors, are absolutely convinced the ship was sunk by a torpedo fired by a submarine. hile it is only a deduction that the submarine was German in the absence of any definite proof of its identity, nonetheless there appears to be little doubt in the opinion of American authorities here that such was the case.

Mail to War Areas Re-Routed by U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 7

W. W. Howes, Acting Postmaster General, said yesterday that in the face of less frequent direct steamship service to Great Britain and France the Post Office Department was attempting to expedite mail and parcel post to these countries.

The absence of direct steamship service to Germany and Poland requires that mail for those countries be sent to other nations for forwarding. Mr. Howes said mail to Poland would be routed through Rumania and mail to Germany would be dispatched to Amsterdam.

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Why President and Hull Term It 'So-Called' Neutrality Act

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—"Mr. Roosevelt, did I correctly hear you use the phrase 'so-called Neutrality Act?'" asked a reporter at the latest White House press conference.

Mr. Roosevelt, who may not be quoted directly, replied that for a long time, he and Secretary of State Cordell Hull had been in the habit of referring to the law containing the arms embargo as a "so-called" Neutrality Act.

Why? In plain garden variety language, why is a Neutrality Act considered to be un-neutral? Or put the question in the hardest possible way: Why do the President and the Secretary of State think that the American people have to sell Europe the instruments of death and destruction—in return for what has been called blood money—in order to remain properly neutral and apart from the European war?

This is the way the Administration answers:

1. An impartial arms embargo doesn't affect Germany or other continental land powers at all. They couldn't reach American ports to buy arms and implements of war, because they haven't the ships and they haven't the command of the seas. The embargo does, on the other hand, seriously damage Britain and France. They do have the ships and do command the seas, and would be able to make purchases in the United States and convoy them across the Atlantic.

Only One Conclusion

With these points established, the rest is simple mathematics. An embargo in practice doesn't hurt Germany, and it does hurt England. Therefore, application of an embargo has unequal effects—favors one side over the other. You can call it "impartial" if you will, but the fact is that in practice, it is distinctly partial—and partial to the German Government which is not the side commanding the sympathies of the American people by and large.

2. Continuing this line of argument: If the United States is neutral, it will not seek to upset the natural advantages possessed by the European powers. Britain controls the seas; Germany, meanwhile, has certain strategic advantages, particularly in Central Europe, by virtue of its land location. These facts are quite independent of any influence of the United States. And if Americans are neutral, they would not seek by an arms embargo to upset or nullify the sea advantages of Britain, which enables it to buy in neutral ports, than they would seek to upset the land advantage of Germany by some military intervention in Central Europe. Either step would constitute not neutrality, but intervention, so it is argued.

3. At this point, someone mentions the China War, and this brings out another point. Japan has an arms industry. China has virtually none. Apply an arms embargo, and what is the result? Japan can manage to get along with its offensive war, because the arms embargo doesn't stop shipments of scrap iron and steel and the like, and Japan has the factories to convert these into armaments. China, however, is helpless—deprived by the embargo of the means of carrying on its war of self defense.

The Same With Spain

It was the same with Spain. The Loyalist Republican Government had only a pitifully inadequate arms industry, and was denied access to outside supplies by the democratic governments. The Franco side, meanwhile, was being supplied by the arms factories of Italy and Germany and didn't need any other supplies. So the democratic powers only succeeded in damaging the Republican cause by their arms embargo.

This line of reasoning presents just one side of the argument. There is neither space nor purpose here to present the opposite side in detail. Suffice it to say that the isolationist turns the argument completely around the other way. It makes no difference who controls the seas and who doesn't, he says; the business of the United States is to refuse to sell arms to any foreign power on the ground that arms traffic is bound to help one side, form an American economic stake on that side, and enrage the other side to the point where it will retaliate with unrestricted submarine warfare — and thereby force the United States into the war.

The fundamental point is that the isolationist primarily wants to stay out of the war, and is afraid that selling arms to the powers which control the seas will drag the country in. The Administration, on the other hand, and those who agree with it that the arms embargo is un-neutral, wish primarily to help the democratic powers of Europe and are willing to take the risks of doing so, and justify them as necessary risks in what they consider to be a good cause.

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States Help Cities to Merge Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—A final survey of recent legislative action among the States shows a few trends not already recorded, chief among them being that toward provision of facilities for greater co-operation between local governments.

The American Municipal Association here says a study in 28 representative States reveals new laws enabling local governments to contract with one another or with State agencies for services covering matters ranging from airport building to fire and police protection. The object of these laws is, the Association notes, to make it possible for small units of government to get better facilities and services.

A new Wisconsin law of this kind gives cities, villages, towns, counties, and school districts blanket authority to enter into agreements for the joint performance of services. There can be, for example, one fire department to cover sparsely settled areas each of which before had to maintain its own full equipment.

Joint Operation of Airports

In Arkansas two or more cities may now build and operate airports jointly. A Michigan law permits two or more governmental subdivisions to join in providing for public buildings or other purposes.

Illinois, Iowa, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Nebraska, and Oregon now have laws making inter-city fire protection contracts possible. Kansas has established a State Bureau of Investigation for promoting exchange of information on criminals among local and state agencies. There are also new laws to facilitate intergovernmental contracts on highway construction; personnel administration, pension plans and other activities

The Association also found other new legislation important to cities, such as provision of new revenue producing and regulatory powers. In some States new laws provided increased State supervision of municipal administration, especially in finance.

Local shares of taxes collected and funds administered by the State were increased in many states, among them Oklahoma, Utah, Kansas, Michigan, and North Carolina.

Counties Share Cigarette Taxes

In Kansas, counties will receive 30 per cent and cities 40 per cent of the cigarette tax. North Carolina increased the cities' and counties' share of the intangibles tax from 50 to 60 per cent, and in other States, revenue reallocations were from gasoline or motor vehicle taxes.

New general powers were granted to cities in Arizona, Idaho, Missouri, New Mexico, and Washington, among them acts permitting the formation of local housing authorities. Oregon now allows cities to put aside money in sinking funds for construction of public improvements or purchase of equipment in the future. Partly in order to provide cities with more funds for law enforcement, Missouri, and Oklahoma authorized them to levy license taxes on beer and liquor dispensaries.

In Alabama, Minnesota, North Dakota and Iowa, state supervision of local government finance was increased.

Gannett Warns New York Legion

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—Frank Gannett, Rochester publisher, told the New York State Department, American Legion, convention today neither "the selfish nor the well-intentioned" must be allowed "to force us into this death struggle" in Europe.

"I believe," he added, "that if we became involved in this war, it will mean not only tremendous losses of life and property, but it may imperil our form of government. . . .

"If we get into war, the Government will assume control of labor, of farm, of mine and of mill. With the rest of the world dominated largely by dictators, it will be difficult indeed for us to escape a dictatorship here which might prove permanent.

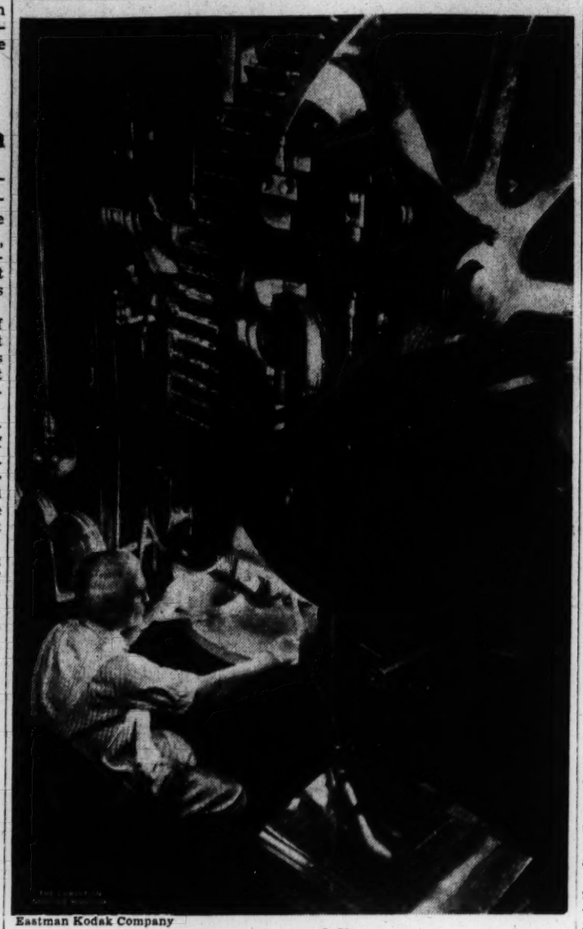
"Furthermore, we have here at home a task that requires all of our effort, intelligence, and wise leadership. We have economic conditions that are alarming. Our great army of ten or eleven million unemployed is, in one sense, as menacing as a great army under arms. We must provide jobs for all willing workers and give youth an opportunity."

Nothing New Under Sun —Not Even Hair Styles

PITTSBURGH (AP) — There is nothing new under the sun even though some women like to think their hair styles are, Mrs. Catherine J. Danner of Emporium, Pa., told the Pennsylvania hairdressers and cosmotologists convention.

She said there seems always to have been cycles of hair styles, repeating themselves about every 400 years. Now the change is faster, added Mrs. Danner, but they are old, nevertheless.

Rochester Moves Toward Expansion



Eastman Kodak Company

Operator and Press

Tin containers for Hollywood motion-picture films are stamped out on the big drop mechanism.

Auxiliary Shops Aided in Industry Plan of Rochester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—An intensive campaign for new industries has been mobilized in Rochester under direction of the Industrial Development Bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, with a hundred leading businessmen at the helm.

Concentrating on the plastics industry, metal assemblers and fabricators, airplane and airplane accessory manufacturers, and the shoe industry, the drive is under way on many fronts.

Development of industries now located in Rochester also is sought. Toward this end a confidential questionnaire has been submitted to a selected list of the city's industrial establishments to ascertain what plants have idle facilities; what products could best be manufactured there; how many additional men could be put to work if excess space and equipment were utilized; what manufacturers have expansion programs in view; whether they have investigated new products to fit in with the production facilities of other Rochester industries; and other pertinent information. The survey will show where weak spots exist and furnish a pattern of activity.

It has been found that Rochester manufacturers purchase more than a half million dollars worth of plastic goods for use in or on their finished products. Many of them stand ready to purchase from a local plastic plant if such a one can be induced to locate in Rochester.

It has been determined also that there is a surplus of labor in Rochester for the manufacture of women's shoes, hence the activity along this line. A surplus of skilled labor in the electrical manufacturing field also exists, and effort will be made to locate additional plants of that kind.

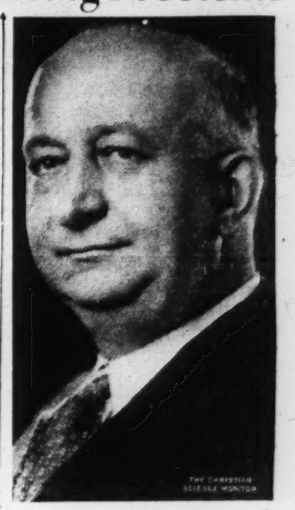
One of the next surveys undertaken by the Industrial Development Bureau will contact Rochester purchasing agents to ascertain commodities purchased in large volume outside of Rochester.

A publicity committee made up of the "cream of the crop" of Rochester advertising experts has been assembled; a corps of contact men nas been mobilized to go out into the field; the Industrial Development Corporation, a separate financial organization set up to assist firms who need help, is ready to co-operate with the Committee; a Committee to ferret out prospects is on the job.

Rochester businessmen consider the present an opportune time to seek industrial expansion, according to William T. Roach, Chairman of the Industrial Development Committee, and intend to arouse their citizenry to a greater industrial consciousness. He adds that the Industrial Development Bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce is set up in such a way as to "assure a long-term effort, not a flash in the pan."

Rochester Mayor Explains How City Is Solving Problems

By Samuel B. Dicker
Mayor of the City of Rochester
Written for The Christian Science Monitor



Samuel B. Dicker
Mayor of the City of Rochester

The City of Rochester today is a community which has faced its problems and has begun solution of them.

Rochester is a city substantially founded. It rests on the favorable factors of diversified and stable industry, excellent location in relation to the industrial and raw material centers of the East, cheap and varied methods of shipping by rail or water, a good skilled labor supply, a backdrop of fertile and productive farms surrounding it, and a soundly administered government.

In common with all other cities of the United States in recent years, it has been faced with certain economic problems. Unlike many of its sister municipalities it has faced these problems squarely and set the machinery of solving them in motion.

Rather than procrastinate in the face of such a problem as shrinking assessed valuations, the City Administration has courageously met it by a method which has been closely studied by municipal governments throughout the Nation.

By a lock-stock-and-barrel program of revaluation, all assessments in the City have been revised by scientific methods to give property owners not only new figures on the property but to distribute valuations and resulting taxes more equitably.

Each of the 79,000 properties in the City was re-examined in the course of the revaluation program and its valuation set to conform with scientific standards of appraisal.

Since falling assessments are in reality only one expression of larger economic problems, an affirmative program to advance and expand Rochester industry and to modernize City government has been begun by the City Administration.

Organized in 1938, a new municipal Department of Commerce launched a broad program to advance Rochester industry and to attract new industry to the city; to place City-owned businesses on a more profitable basis of operation and to carry on the new function of public information and city planning.

This Department has functioned for a year, re-organizing and promoting government businesses and carrying on the other phases of its duties. Its activity augurs well for both government and business in the City.

Music of Native Americans Recorded at Eastman School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Regarded by the Eastman School of Music as its biggest contribution to musical America this year, the school has produced nine recordings of compositions by native composers, to be released this fall by RCA Victor. The list includes several works which have not heretofore been recorded.

Among the new releases will be "Symphony Number II," by Dr. Howard Hanson, director of Eastman; Vardell's "Joe Clark Steps Out," Macdowell's "Dirge" from "The Indian Suite," Paine's "Oedipus Tyrannus," a scherzo by William Grant Still, Chadwick's "Jubilee," Sowerby's "Come Autumn Time," Griffes' "The White Peacock," and Kennan's "Night Soliloquy."

Already, in its nine American music festivals, the school has presented 381 compositions by 174 composers. But this marks the first time that any of the music has been pressed into wax.

More to Series?

"These recordings are designed primarily to present music of well-known figures among American composers both of the past and of the present," says Dr. Hanson, "and it is our hope that the series may be expanded further during the coming year. Since the list of recordings of orchestral works by American composers is still small it is our belief that these recordings may be of value to classes in music appreciation, to the many music clubs interested in becoming more familiar with native music, and to the general music lover who wishes to have a more intimate acquaintance with the music of his own country."

According to A. H. Larson, secretary-registrar of the Eastman School, the new development follows along "the design of Mr. Eastman."

Another of the school's projects, begun last season and to be continued during 1939-40, is a series of 19 NBC radio programs known as "Milestones." The title indicates the purpose of the series, which is to illustrate the development of musical composition from the Middle Ages down to the present time. This series is in addition to the regular NBC programs given every year by the school.

Work in Schools

Quite apart from these radio and recording activities of the Eastman School is the music program of radio concerts in the public schools. Known as "The Rochester School of the Air," The concerts are sponsored jointly by the Rochester Civic Music Association and the Rochester Board of Education. Guy Fraser Harrison conducts the Rochester Civic Orchestra for these school programs and Howard N. Hinga, Assistant Director of Music in the Rochester Public Schools, prepares a special notebook, with white space for the children to enter their own comments.

The public school concerts are given every other week from October to April. The orchestra broadcasts alternately from one of five Rochester public schools to all the other schools. At the end of the year, the notebooks are collected and graded. Rochester is certainly one of the few cities in the country with a special symphony orchestra to play for its school children.

Movie Glamour Is Just Sludge For Rochester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Fashion may very well be, as Elizabeth Hawes says, spinach. But in Rochester, Hollywood glamour is just plain "sludge." And though the average U. S. citizen probably knows something about glamour, "sludge" is, like Pegasus, a horse of another feather.

"Sludge," then is the silver solution which adheres to movie film and which when projected comes out as Ginger Rogers, Myrna Loy, Clark Gable, Robert Taylor, et al on the screen. When the glamour has been pretty well worn down from passing through hundreds of film projectors, the Eastman Kodak Company buys back the prints and washes off the glamour—all right, sludge!—which is then refined and used again. The film base from which the sludge has been washed is sold as a nitro cellulose solution to makers of artificial leather goods.

It's all pretty disheartening and disillusioning. Just think of Bette Davis or Hedy Lamarr or Brian Aherne nothing but a vat of chemical solution. Even Mickey Rooney and Humphrey Bogart and the Dead End Kids, they say, wash out with the mildest of them.

Oh, well, maybe there's one consolation. Maybe the next time you pick up that imitation leather brief case and tuck it under your arm, you'll be embracing the invisible image of Merle Oberon or Ann Sheridan.

Oomph?—No, just sludge!

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Rochester Is a City of Precision, Skilled Craftsmen, and Lovers of Good Music

Rochester Stands High Among The Modern Cities of America

By John D. Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—If you stand on the summit of Cobbs' Hill on a fine midsummer day and look toward the northwest, you will see in the distance an island of tall buildings surrounded by an ocean of green trees.

It is a misleading sight. Especially so if you have just been told that Rochester is a city of nearly 340,000 residents, a busy industrial center, the largest American port on Lake Ontario, and the third city of New York State.

Actually, the view from Cobbs' Hill is characteristic. For in Rochester, 65 per cent of the populace which feeds itself into Rochester industry, which makes cameras and telephones, radios and buttons, thermometers and lenses, men's clothes and music, lives in single family houses, 43 per cent of which are owned by their inhabitants. That is why there are few tall apartment buildings to dwarf the trees spreading out over the 34 square miles of northern New York terrain which calls itself Rochester.

George Eastman

Talk to a Rochesterian about his city for half an hour and he will scarcely fail to mention certain subjects — Rochester's music, its city government, its nearly 2,000 acres of parks and playgrounds, its schools, its lilacs, and George Eastman.

I chatted with one veteran Rochesterian who put it this way: "Rochester would never be what it is today if it hadn't been for George Eastman. The only trouble has been that the people got to the point where they would just 'Let George do it.' Now they have to learn to do things for themselves."

And Rochester is apparently adapting itself to its new responsibilities. Take the Eastman Theater, for instance. It was opened by Mr. Eastman in 1923 as a motion picture theater seating 3,300 persons but was later turned over to the city as a music auditorium.

Public Shares Upkeep

The theater was not endowed for upkeep, however, Mr. Eastman feeling that if his Rochester neighbors wanted music hard enough, they would use their own resourcefulness to get and keep it. Now, the use and the expenses of the theater are shared by the Eastman School of Music, which is part of the University of Rochester, and also by the Rochester Civic Music Association. It is financed by an $85,000 public subscription, by a similar grant from the University, and by proceeds from all sorts of musical programs and concerts.

For it is no news by this time that Rochester takes Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms about as casually as other cities take their water supply or municipal elections.

Rochester has two orchestras, the Civic, conducted by Guy Fraser Harrison, and the Philharmonic, over which José Iturbi will raise the baton in November for his fourth and its seventeenth season.

Music Feast

The Rochester Civic Orchestra, composed of 45 musicians engaged for a 28-week season, forms the backbone of the Philharmonic. The Civic Orchestra plays for 15 school concerts given as part of the regular school curriculum every year; for Sunday night "pops" concerts during the season at which prices range from 35 cents to 50 cents and numerous other programs.

To become the Philharmonic, the Civic Orchestra is augmented by 45 more players, many of them students and former students at the Eastman School of Music, which also has its own orchestra.

Having hinted at his city's musical riches, your Rochesterian may likely talks about his government. In an era of civic corruption, he is not a little proud of the fact that Rochester is a well-governed city.

Once Rochesterville

Rochester began evolving municipally in 1817 as the incorporated village of Rochesterville, named after shrewd, visionary Col. Nathaniel Rochester, who had begun surveying and selling lots as early as 1811. Colonel Rochester induced settlers to make his village their home, sold lots on easy terms, even lent money so that they might build houses.

Rochesterville changed its name to Rochester in 1822, received a city charter in 1834, and thrice required new charters to meet its expansion before the 19th century had driven away in its buggy. In 1900, Rochester became a second-class city and, seven years later, a first-class city. The charter was changed in 1928 to provide for the city manager form of government, under which City Manager Harold W. Baker administers the city's seven major departments.

The records show that 1938 was a particularly interesting year, municipally, for Rochester.

To begin with, 1938 saw the charter amended once more to create a Department of Commerce in which various city functions were consolidated. Re-assessment of every property in the city was authorized under the reorganized Department of Assessment and, this year, Rochester is paying for the first time its $31.42 tax rate on assessments of $616,956,740 as against a previous $529,961,622.

Progressive Steps

A planning board was set up in 1938. A city-wide housing survey was begun. Rochesterians voted in favor of daylight saving for this and the two succeeding years. City budget appropriations of $30,109,729 were approved.

As in almost every other American community today, Rochester's No. 1 municipal problem is relief. Eleven per cent of its population, 37,175 persons, were supported partially or wholly by the Government last year at a cost of $4,157,000. The 1939 budget is expected to do the trick on $4,000,000. Unlike many another American city, Rochester finances its relief on five-year bonds, has not refunded a debt since 1874.

Rochester has also been making intensive efforts to meet the modern city's most baffling police puzzle, the traffic problem. The Rochester Department of Public Safety has established a Bureau of Accident Investigation, which, during its first year of operation, cut traffic accidents and fatalities by 10 per cent.

Extensive Parks

Another city department, the Rochester park and playground system, was 50 years old in 1938. Begun in 1888 when 21 Rochesterians gave their city 20 acres of land, the parks system has now expanded to include eight large parks, 15 small ones, and 35 playgrounds.

While even these facilities do not provide the per capita play space advocated by the National Recreation Association, Rochester has one of the most highly developed playground programs in the country. Last year, it catered to 10,000,000 customers. These included 425,000 swimmers, 500,000 picnickers, 150,000 skaters, 125,000 at band concerts, 3,950,000 at playgrounds, 100,000 tennis players, 132,000 golfers, 438,000 zoo visitors, 500,000 visitors to flower displays, not to mention thousands of fishermen, horseback riders, archers, campers, cricket players, and just plain strollers and sitters.

As before mentioned, the Rochester Department of Commerce was legislated and established as the seventh major branch of the city government in 1938. The newly-formed department is designed to co-ordinate all the functions of the city government which are closely related to the industrial and commercial welfare of the city. Under the new law, the city engaged in industrial promotion for the first time in its history, actively revived planning activities which had lagged uncertainly since 1910, and set up information services for its own legislators as well as for business and the public.

Besides paying debt obligations, supporting parks and police, streets and sewers, and helping the needy, Rochester in 1938 ran a lake port which handled 21,000 tons of goods during the year, and an airport the facilities of which were used by 8,674 passengers.

But government is by no means the city's only business. Its 700 industries manufacture a total of $250,000,000 worth of products every year. It leads the whole world in the production of camera supplies, film, optical goods, check protectors, thermometers, filing devices and office systems, enameled steel tanks, soda fountain fruits and syrups. It ranks high in the production of men's fine clothes, ladies' shoes, machinery, typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, telephone apparatus, radios, electrical supplies, upholstery, railway signals, lithography, and printing.

Rochester is one of the three nursery centers of the world, home of one of the largest mustard manufacturing plants, and the largest vegetable canning company in the world.

Greater University

Dedication of the Greater University of Rochester in October, 1930, marked the first time in the history of the world that an entire university had moved into a complete new setting. Ranking as the fifth most heavily endowed university in the United States, with a backing of $51,500,000, the University of Rochester sees its future development in an intensive drive for students from beyond the Rochester area. The University's enrollment is 2,185 students.

Like its University, Rochester business is looking around for outside talent. Principal talking point is a $13,000,000 municipally owned freight and passenger subway running along the bed of the old Erie Canal and connecting with all of the five railroad lines serving Rochester. There is also the harbor, reached by a narrow corridor leading north through which the Genesee River winds gently.

How then may one best summarize Rochester? One person with whom I talked, a relatively newcomer to the city, said that Rochester had always struck him as a "precision town." He explained that industrial Rochester is typified by craftsmen guiding delicate machines to grind dozens of lenses simultaneously to more than hairbreadth fineness; by Ph. D.'s in overalls, implementing industrially the skills they bring from their university laboratories; by men who make delicate instruments for measuring heat and cold, for protecting checks; who sew fine clothes by hand; by women in white who wind miles of delicate film every year, guided only by dim red or green lights; by factory streets kept spotless with a vacuum cleaner.

Away from work, Rochester is a sober city, a 10 o'clock city, a city where youngsters make a dry night club pay, a city which votes Republican—with such exceptions as 1932 and 1936—a city whose people enjoy the good things of life, who remember and revere George Eastman, and Colonel Rochester, and Susan Anthony, and its other great citizens of the past.

Mercury on Smokestack

Perhaps Rochester's spirit is best symbolized by an odd, almost amusing, bit of decorative statuary. It is Mercury, since the 1880's poised to leap from the disused smokestack directly above the factory now serving as City Hall Annex.

But even with his wings, this Mercury is not likely ever to budge. For the riveted copper-plate body is held down by a sturdy network of bracings. Here is no impractical Mercury, his winged, quicksilver feet planted firmly in the clouds.

Rochesterians are a practical people, a people who appreciate good music, good books, and good art—a people, moreover, who know how to combine in usefulness as well as symbolism an old factory, a cold smoke stack, and a statue of the Winged Mercury.

Men's Campus, University of Rochester
Grounds located in valley through which winds the Genesee River.

Rochester Schools Set for Social Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—"Rochester schools progressive? Yes, but not with a capital 'P'."

The speaker is stocky, energetic James M. Spinning, who has the job of superintending Rochester's nearly 60 public schools, with their 66,500 pupils and 2,127 teachers.

Mr. Spinning, who talks in quick, incisive sentences, makes it immediately clear that he is neither leading a revolution nor asking time to turn backward in its flight.

Mr. Spinning illustrates the sort of progressiveness to which Rochester subscribes by relating instances of class work. Rochester elementary schools stress "reading readiness" rather than fast acquisition. The children first learn words with which they have common acquaintance such as "Stop" and "Go" which they see on highway signs.

"To read intelligently," says Mr. Spinning, "a child must first have a stock of ideas which he is interested to talk and hear about. The important thing is not just how soon he reads but how thoroughly he can grow to like reading and how meaningful the experience can become to him. Parents have accepted the twin facts that not all children are ready for reading at precisely the same moment and that initial discouragement is more dangerous to any child than postponement."

Cultural Subjects

Presently, script writing is being introduced into Rochester schools so that the children learn one, not two, alphabets.

Music is another subject with which Rochester school children become familiar. They have special music teachers after the second grade. And fifth graders are performing songs of their own writing.

Among the students in Rochester's secondary schools, says Mr. Spinning, 60 per cent are taking some industrial arts course. He sees as one of the principal needs for this new trend the fact that home-training—once provided by the farm and by other father-to-son establishments when communities were smaller—has declined with the progress of industrialization. Now the school must provide industrial and vocational training and guidance. The apprentice system, too, has virtually vanished.

Vocational Needs

"Vocational guidance," says Mr. Spinning, "presents one of the most baffling tasks when technological changes proceed at their present pace; when, through new inventions and processes or shifts in labor demand, an occupational outlet may disappear even while a boy is preparing for it.

Historically, the Rochester school system became committed in 1915 to the junior high school plan, the Washington Junior High School being one of the first junior high schools established east of the Mississippi River. Due to the increasing pressure of secondary school population over the years, however, the Board of Education in 1934 decided to work toward a plan for seven years of grammar school and five years of high school.

"While frankly admitting that the change in policy has been dictated primarily by existing building conditions, such conditions reflect in turn a fundamental and far-reaching social change," Mr. Spinning explains.

More Students

"Our secondary schools are full not because the general population has increased, but because the high school population has increased. The inability of junior candidates to find any work has brought 4,000 more boys and girls into our high schools in these later years than have been there in the years before the present renaissance.

"If the new situation can be made to yield its special values, and the benefits of the former organization continued, we shall have a new school for a new age," Mr. Spinning concludes.

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"Puppies for Sale"

The large notice board at the side of the road bore the simple, irresistible words: "Puppies for Sale." Just that; no trimmings. The painter of this sign must have known there would be no need to elaborate!

After the briefest of struggles with my practical conscience, I wrenched the steering-wheel round and swung into the short drive. Immediately a shrill chorus of combined welcome and doggy invective reached me. A delig'd'l little fellow approached. From his white ears, set at what I am sure must be the exact angle prescribed by the experts, to his elegantly cocked white tail, he was the last word in aristocratic dogdom. He examined me with grave courtesy, and was kind enough to signify his approval by a friendly wriggle which ran his whole length. Then, seeing his mistress coming across the lawn, he seemed to think his responsibility was over, so frisked away in the direction of the staccato chorus of barks.

"Now remember," I told myself firmly, "you do NOT want to buy a puppy. You would just like to look around."

* * *

The lady of the kennels greeted me, and from the pocket of her ancient blazer protruded a small black silk head with flopping ears. I capitulated without further struggle.

We strolled in the direction of the "pens" and the orchestra swelled to a hysterical crescendo. Puppies for Sale! There were armfuls and lapfuls and basketfuls of fluffy or silky, long-legged or tubby, flopping, wriggling morsels of puppyhood. We began with a little group who were obviously related to the trim little fellow I had already met. Unlike their father, they were not in the least reserved, and I was soon enveloped in a wave of eager bodies, pushing and tumbling with determined energy.

My guide extracted one from the indistinguishable mass of ears and tails, and set him apart for my inspection. He wobbled aimlessly toward me on short, weak legs, and scraped my fingers with a pink tongue. I listened to the long and impressive list of ancestors to which the panting small scrap laid claim, and murmured tentatively that I hadn't REALLY intended to buy a dog; but that, if I DID, a pedigree wouldn't matter so much. I know nothing about 'shows,' and so forth. Something a little more plebeian, perhaps?

* * *

My guide quite understood. Of course, all their dogs were not of the show variety. They had some "rather jolly" little spaniels who were by no means show animals, but well-bred and splendid little chaps all the same. Would I care to see them?

I would.

There is something irresistibly appealing about the mournful gentleness of a "grown-up" spaniel. How could I stand out against the sad liquid eyes of the two fat, black, silky little creatures with their big clumsy feet? They staggered over to us and gazed with innocent puppy wonder. I picked them up, one under each arm, and was promptly assaulted by wet inquiring noses and appreciative tongues.

"We have a white West Highland—" my guide began, but I shook my head resolutely.

"Now don't tempt me! I really didn't come to buy a dog. To tell the truth, I couldn't pass your sign! I'm afraid I'm wasting your time."

The warm black object under my right arm wriggled closer and poked its nose exploringly into my neck. The brother was trying out baby teeth on my collar, tugging joyously. I looked at the one, and wavered.

* * *

Of course, puppies were frightfully destructive! But our rugs needed renewing anyway, and new pairs of slippers would have to be bought soon in any case.

"I think perhaps—after all—I MIGHT—" I said, and deposited the puppies on the ground to study them more closely. Choosing a dog is a terribly important task.

"This," said my guide, "is Damon, and this is Pythias. Which will you have?"

Exactly! Which WOULD I have?

From eager noses to quivering tails, there was not a hair to choose between them. Pythias's ears flapped enchantingly and his brown eyes pleaded. So did Damon's! Pythias was fat and beautifully cuddlesome. So was Damon. Pythias, when rolled on his back and tickled, made ecstatic snuffling sounds of approval. So did Damon.

I turned to my guide in despair.

"Call them, and see which one comes to you," she suggested.

I snapped my fingers. Damon lumbered obligingly up to me at once. So did Pythias—

* * *

Half an hour later, I drove out of the grounds past that notice board. In my pocket was a booklet on the care of spaniels, and faint protesting noises came from the hamper on the seat beside me. After all, Damon and Pythias are nice, classical names; and, if you are going to train one puppy, you might as well train two.

But what on earth will the family say?

GWEN ROLAND

As Writers Read

MOST WRITERS of real distinction have been men who read omnivorously. They were readers of great range and depth, who read with gusto, enthusiasm, and sympathy, and habitually found something admirable and interesting in everything they read. One might say, with some truth, that they were readers first of all, and that writing was their avocation. Indeed, this passion for reading, this never-ending delight in words and what can be done with them is the sure mark of the man of letters. Robert Louis Stevenson has expressed this admirably in his essay on "Books Which Have Influenced Me."

"The gift of reading, as I have called it, is not very common, nor very generally understood. It consists, first of all, in a vast intellectual endowment—a free grace, I find I must call it—by which a man rises to understand that he is not punctually right, nor those from whom he differs absolutely wrong. . . . Something that seems quite new, or that seems insolently false or very dangerous, is the test of the reader. If he tries to see what it means, what truth excuses it, he has the gift, and let him read. If he is merely hurt, or offended, or exclaims upon his author's folly, he had better take to the daily papers; he will never be a reader."

From this passage it is apparent that Stevenson was a reader who followed the advice in Sir Francis Bacon's essay "Of Studies".

"Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider."—From "Professional Writing," by WALTER S. CAMPBELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

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"POULTRY MARKET": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

CAMILLE PISSARRO (1830-1903) was a gentle and tactful man. Among his fellow painters, he seems somewhat obscure, for he lacked those qualities of character which, for better or for worse, command attention. The French painters of those later decades of the nineteenth century were forced by circumstance to be outspoken or self-congratulatory or bitter or hermitic. They were not acknowledged by patrons of art, nor were they understood by their fellow men. Much has been written about the picturesqueness or personal oddities of painters like Edgar Degas, Paul Cézanne, Vincent Van Gogh, and Toulouse-Lautrec. Only through the sheer quality of his artistry, however, has Camille Pissarro drawn attention to himself.

In a sense, we may designate Pissarro the grandfather of modern painting, for it was under his influence that Paul Cézanne (assuming that he is the father) was to learn to paint outdoors, directly from nature. As we see it today, that would not appear a radical departure, but nature painters of an earlier era were accustomed to record their recollected impressions of outdoor views in their studios. This was one of the major principles of Impressionism. Another was the requirement that color be applied to the canvas in little touches of pigment (petites taches). The tonal effect resulted from the interplay and harmonization of innumerable hues applied in minute quantities. The Impressionist picture, executed outdoors, yields to the domination of light—bright, sharp, hazy, neutral or subdued light—depending, of course, upon atmospheric conditions. Despite the multiplicity of colors used, and the depth and richness of color texture, the paramount effect is one of light.

Camille Pissarro was the eldest of the group of Impressionists, outstanding members of which were Claude Monet and Alfred Sisley. He was born in the Danish West Indies of a Creole mother and Portuguese-Jewish father. He was educated in Paris. Nearly three hundred of his canvases were lost in the fire set by the enemy to his house in Louveciennes during the Franco-Prussian War.

Pissarro's pictures are wider in scope than those of Monet. He did a number of scenes of the marketplace, in which the figures of people appear as the dominating motive of design. He achieved a greater sense of form and plasticity than Monet; he had a stronger and more decisive sense of design; also, his colors were richer and more lustrous.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Aster Song

Composite of her azure days
And lilac-mauve and purple gloom,
Now summer fashions feathery sprays,
Extravagantly fringed, to bloom
Long as the autumn's goldenrod
And black-eyed susans bend and nod,
Long as the frost holds off, because
Something must tell how fair she was.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Mozart and the Early Piano

MOZART—LIKE J. S. BACH before him, and both Beethoven and Mendelssohn after him—established an early fame as a virtuoso of the first order, independently of the renown strictly made in his capacity of composer. The pianoforte—as we know it at the present day—was, be it remembered, a comparatively novel invention in 1780,—soon after which date Mozart came into possession of the cherished "Forte-Piano-Flugel" which accompanied him thenceforth on all his journeys—(he called it his Reiseklavier, or "touring" piano)— and which exclusively served him for concert performances. It was by "a good maker" of that day, Anton Walter.

In his earlier days, it was the Klavichord (known to us English commonly as the "Spinett," and whose normal compass was but five octaves), which the young virtuoso composer possessed, and of which he availed himself in his labours of composition—and so used by him, even towards the last in the scoring of the "Zauberflote," the "Requiem," etc. But the Harpsichord (the Klavier proper)—a more developed variety—was the "concert instrument" still, up to about 1785.

The pianoforte (the "Hammerklavier" of Beethoven's Opus 106)—with its hammer-struck wires—differed essentially from the foregoing models—with their "jacks," quill-twanged strings, and the rest—almost as much as does the piano itself differ from an organ. It was indeed, to all real intents, a new species of keyed instrument, and called for distinctly original methods of treatment, alike by composer and executant.

That Mozart's style as a performer upon these instruments was as ideally perfect, in all musical respects, and—for that day, under the conditions imposed by the yet mechanically imperfect media at his command—as technically "advanced" as we can well imagine, there seems to have been a universal consensus of opinion, both on the part of connoisseurs—such as Haydn, Dittersdort, and Clementi—and on that of the musical "public at large," noble and otherwise.

He appears to have aimed at a beautiful neatness and precision of touch; while the "bound" or *legato* manner of fingering was developed by him, upon the models of P. E. Bach and Domenico Scarlatti. Passages should "flow like oil," as he himself expressed it. He was opposed to all the tricks of the charlatan; and even the expressional device of the *tempo rubato* found no favour in his eyes—or, rather, ears. His small well-shaped hands were commonly made the themes of independent admiration by his fair listeners.

Naturally, the "repercussive"—or rebounding fashion of keyboard "attack"—so generally favoured by the modern pianist—was yet an undeveloped piece of pianism of the future, but even had such a dynamical style been then possible, we may feel well assured that the same would have found no admirer and cultivator in Mozart. Beethoven, as a pianist, followed in all essential respects the Bach-Mozartean "school"; and not, indeed, till the advent of Chopin—(and Thalberg!))—was any radically new departure attempted. — From "Mozart," by EUSTACE J. BREAKSPEARE. (New York: Dutton.)

The Sea Caves of Capri

HERE ON THE southern coast of Capri, where the cliffs face the open sea, are the caves; for throughout the ages the waves have beaten more urgently against these rocky walls than on the north, where the island looks towards Naples. True, one of the largest and most famous of them, the Blue Grotto, opens into the Bay; but our modern colour sense differs much from that of our forefathers, and the beautiful milky blue of the light that shines here has ceased to exert its ancient charm. Other colours give their names to other caves, so that we have the Green Grotto, the Red Grotto, and the White. Really they should be called Iris, for they are all of them Rainbow Caves. Only a skilled pilot, one to the manner born, can guide a boat through the narrow mouth of such a cavern, where the waves often break, and where sunken reefs have to be circumnavigated. Once inside, however, the spectator can enjoy a wealth of colour such as elsewhere can be matched only by the student of spectrum analysis. The colour effects in these caves can be explained in like manner by the refraction and reflection of light by the waves, and by counter-reflection from the rocky pinnacles. Whatever the cause, the result is magical, and would make Whistler frenzied with delight.

On the cliffs, in the open, there is a riot of colour no less splendid than that of alpine flora. Beneath the rocks the colours are subdued. In these waters, where direct sunshine never finds its way, there is an eerie illumination, an opalescent sheen, caressing the eyes even of those who are venturesome enough to intrude wantonly into such hidden recesses. — EMIL LUDWIG, in "On Mediterranean Shores." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Orchards in Summer

A fairyland has vanished since the May,
Here where the scented blossoms made
A fragrant miracle of common day
And wove bright magic in the shade.

The tides of bloom that surged through island trees
Have gone, and pilfering winds that bore
Their petal spoils afar have fled, the bees
Are gleaning golden fields no more.

Yet in their secret cells, the wind and sun,
Earth's alchemists, are toiling now,
And we shall see when autumn days are done
A shining harvest on each bough!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

"Ye must be born again"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CONVERSATION WHICH Jesus had with Nicodemus might be considered typical of the ignorance of spiritual things with which the Master had to contend. Nicodemus was a Pharisee, a religiously educated man, well versed in the law of Moses and the teachings of the prophets. Yet, strange to say, he apparently thought that Jesus' statement (John 3:3), "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," was to be interpreted literally. Hence his question (John 3:4), "How can a man be born when he is old?"

This rebirth to which Jesus referred, and which opens heaven's very gates, is, according to Christian Science, a necessarily continuous process. It necessitates a change in one's thinking. It means the giving up of a material sense of existence, and replacing it with the spiritual understanding of true being. It involves, to use a familiar metaphor from the Bible, the putting off of the old man and the putting on of the new. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 548 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Earth has little light or joy for mortals before Life is spiritually learned. Every agony of mortal error helps error to destroy error, and so aids the apprehension of immortal Truth. This is the new birth going on hourly, by which men may entertain angels, the true ideas of God, the spiritual sense of being."

In order to experience the joys of spiritual rebirth, it is not necessary that one should first reach a high stage of spiritual development. He can begin to partake of them today, by turning away from matter to Spirit. Willingness to give up materiality and to accept the facts of Spirit, greatly facilitates the new birth. The import of Jesus' statement to Nicodemus (John 3:7), "Ye must be born again," is that one cannot enter the kingdom of God while clinging to materiality. To be born again necessitates forsaking "those things which are behind," and entering the realm of Spirit, Mind. There is no other way.

Yet, however essential a willingness to acquire a spiritual viewpoint may be, it is equally important to know just how this may be done. Christian Science teaches how this may be achieved, and in so doing renders a most valuable service to mankind.

This religion is based on the foundational fact of God's allness. Since God is All, it follows that there can be no inferior power to dispute His omnipotence and omnipresence, whether that pseudo power assumes the form of sin, disease, or any other form of evil. We read on page 275 of Science and Health, "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle."

Adding to the spiritually scientific fact of God's allness the Biblically vouchsafed truth that man is created in His image and likeness, we arrive at the conclusion that God and His idea, man, alone are real. The establishment of these truths in our consciousness, eliminating, as they do, everything that does not proceed from God, good, is the new birth spoken of by Jesus to Nicodemus. The road to the goal of perfection is straight and narrow; but blessed are those who persevere and press on along the upward road, "for their's is the kingdom of heaven."

The process of spiritual rebirth is a potent antidote for the mortal belief that one must grow old. It is clear that the more one rids oneself of materiality, and the more one increases one's spiritual vision, the closer one approaches to God, the source of all being, and the greater is one's manifestation of Life. This development will go on until one finally demonstrates the status of the real man, and becomes conscious of eternal Life in all its fullness.

The life of Christ Jesus exemplifies this redeeming process. His spiritual origin enabled him to understand God as the Father of man. He healed sickness and sin, overcame death for himself and others, and finally ascended beyond the sight of men. He commanded his followers to emulate his works and to prove that they also understood Life to be eternal. The reward for such obedience—the kingdom of heaven, the reign of harmony—is for all who follow his example.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Beside the Barn

She lay flat on her stomach, looking close
At a small patch of gravel by the barn.
She called this place the beach, though she had never
Been near the sea.

The pebbles served for sea-shells. When she found
Some grains of sand among them, she imagined
A long indefinite shore. She could find nothing
To call the ocean, but she looked steadfastly
At the one spot, telling herself that, when
She chose to raise her eyes, there would be spread
A marvelous expanse of blue and green.

Years, it was years before she saw the sea
But, when she did at last, she could not speak
For joy,
Because it was as good to look upon
As she had dreamed. She thought back to the time
Beside the barn in a midwestern village.
She stretched her hand to her own smaller self,
Glad that no other one was near enough
To interrupt the meeting of these two.

MARJORIE KNAPP

„Ihr müsset von neuem geboren werden"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JESU GESPRÄCH mit Nikodemus kann als bezeichnenden Fall der Unkenntnis geistiger Dinge angesehen werden, mit der der Meister zu kämpfen hatte. Nikodemus war Pharisäer, ein religiös erzogener Mann, der im Gesetz Mose's und in den Lehren der Propheten gut bewandert war. Dennoch dachte er offenbar, so seltsam es klingt, daß Jesu Erklärung (Joh. 3, 3): „Es sei denn, daß jemand von neuem geboren werde, so kann er das Reich Gottes nicht sehen", buchstäblich aufzufassen sei. Daher seine Frage (Joh. 3, 4): „Wie kann ein Mensch geboren werden, wenn er alt ist?"

Diese Wiedergeburt, von der Jesus sprach, und die schon die Pforten des Himmels öffnet, ist nach der Christlichen Wissenschaft ein unvermeidlich fortdauernder Vorgang. Sie bedingt eine Veränderung in unserem Denken. Sie bedeutet das Aufgeben des materiellen Sinnes des Daseins und dessen Ersetzung durch das geistige Verständnis des wahren Seins. Sie schließt, um ein bekanntes Bild aus der Bibel zu gebrauchen, das Ausziehen des alten Menschen und das Anziehen des neuen in sich. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt auf Seite 548 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Ehe Leben geistig begriffen worden ist, bietet die Erde den Sterblichen wenig Licht und Freude. Jede Qual des sterblichen Irrtums hilft dem Irrtum den Irrtum zerstören und unterstützt dadurch das Erfassen der unsterblichen Wahrheit. Dies ist die neue Geburt, die stündlich vor sich geht, in der die Menschen Engel beherbergen mögen, die wahren Ideen Gottes, den geistigen Sinn des Seins"

Um die Freuden der geistigen Wiedergeburt zu erleben, ist es nicht nötig, daß man zuerst eine hohe Stufe geistiger Entwicklung erreiche. Man kann beginnen, heute daran teilzunehmen, indem man sich von der Materie lossagt und sich dem Geist zuwendet. Die Willigkeit, die Materialität aufzugeben und die Tatsachen des Geistes anzunehmen, erleichtert die Wiedergeburt sehr. Jesu Erklärung, die er an Nikodemus richtete (Joh. 3, 7): „Ihr müsset von neuem geboren werden", bedeutet, daß man nicht in das Reich Gottes kommen kann, solange man an der Materialität festhält. Von neuem geboren werden bedingt das Verlassen dessen, „was dahinten ist", und das Eingehen in das Reich des Geistes, des Gemüts. Es gibt keinen andern Weg.

So wesentlich jedoch die Willigkeit, einen geistigen Standpunkt zu erwerben, auch sein mag, so ist es ebenso wichtig zu wissen, wie er erlangt werden kann. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, wie dies zu erreichen ist, und leistet dadurch der Menschheit einen überaus wertvollen Dienst.

Diese Religion ist auf die Grundtatsache der Allheit Gottes gegründet. Daraus, daß Gott das All ist, folgt, daß es keine geringere Macht geben kann, die Seine Allmacht und Allgegenwart streitig macht, mag sich diese Scheinmacht auch in Gestalt von Sünde, Krankheit oder irgend einer andern Gestalt des Bösen bekunden. Wir lesen auf Seite 275 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Der Ausgangspunkt der göttlichen Wissenschaft ist, daß Gott, der Geist, Alles-in-allem ist, daß es keine andere Macht und kein anderes Gemüt gibt—daß Gott die Liebe ist, und daß Er daher das göttliche Prinzip ist"

Fügen wir der geistig wissenschaftlichen Tatsache der Allheit Gottes die biblisch verbürgte Wahrheit hinzu, daß der Mensch in Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen ist, so kommen wir zu den Schluß, daß nur Gott und Seine Idee, der Mensch, wirklich sind. Die Bestätigung dieser Wahrheiten in unserem Bewußtsein, die alles ausschließen, was nicht von Gott, dem Guten, kommt, ist die neue Geburt, von der Jesus mit Nikodemus sprach. Der Weg zu dem Ziel der Vollkommenheit ist gerade und schmal; aber selig sind, die auf dem aufwärtsführenden Weg unaufhaltsam weiterdringen; „denn das Himmelreich ist ihr"

Der Vorgang geistiger Wiedergeburt ist ein mächtiges Gegenmittel gegen den sterblichen Glauben, daß man alt werden müsse. Je mehr man sich von der Materialität befreit und an geistiger Erkenntnis zunimmt, desto näher kommt man Gott, der Quelle alles Seins, und desto umfassender bekundet man das Leben. Diese Entfaltung wird so lange weitergehen, bis man schließlich den Zustand des wirklichen Menschen beweist und sich des ewigen Lebens in seiner ganzen Fülle bewußt wird.

Das Leben Christi Jesu veranschaulicht diesen Erlösungsvorgang. Jesu geistiger Ursprung befähigte ihn zu verstehen, daß Gott der Vater des Menschen ist. Er heilte Krankheit und Sünde, überwand den Tod für sich und für andere und erhob sich schließlich über die Wahrnehmung der Menschen. Er gebot seinen Nachfolgern, seinen Werken nachzueifern und zu beweisen, daß auch sie verstehen, daß das Leben ewig ist. Den Lohn für solchen Gehorsam—das Himmelreich, die Herrschaft der Harmonie—empfangen alle, die seinem Beispiel folgen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1939

Fair Season Comes to New England

By a Staff Photographer; Gendreau

September Is the Month to Polish Up the Farms' Entries for Ribbons

Upper: Springfield Eastern States Exposition Grounds; center, ferris wheel; lower, Brockton Fair.

New England Farmers Seeking Blue Ribbons

These are busy days on New England farms. The autumn fair season is on.

From now until late October scores of town and county fairs will be held. Farm families from near and far will flock to these fairgrounds to exhibit products, hoping to carry home at least one of the many blue ribbons.

Since early summer the farmer and his family have been preparing for this annual fall event—ever since the first seed was planted. For the past three months the farmer has been carefully cultivating his crops, taking special care, perhaps, with the pumpkin, squash, and turnip patches.

The farmer's wife has been putting up jams, jellies, and marmalades. Finishing touches are being put on braided and hooked rugs. Recipes that "mother used to use" are being brought out for prize loaves of breads and pies.

After the harvest, in which all hands take part, the biggest and best of the pumpkins, squashes, and turnips, are set aside, later to be washed and polished.

Grooming Animals

Pet horses, cows, and pigs, and all other farm animals are being groomed for their part at the fair. Harnesses have been oiled and polished.

On the day of the fair no one stays at home. Everyone is trundled into the family car or truck—alas the old democrat is gone—and whisked away to the fairgrounds.

Two of New England's biggest fairs get under way within a week of each other. Sunday the Brockton Fair is scheduled to get under way, continuing through Saturday, Sept. 16. On the following Sunday the Eastern States Exposition will begin and continue through Saturday, Sept. 23.

The Brockton Fair is one of the oldest in this section of New England and is noted for its agricultural exhibits. This year it is expected that more than 200,000 persons will pass through the turnstiles to witness the diversified attractions.

One of the features of the fair this year, aside from the agricultural exhibits, will be the showing of television. The equipment employed is of the same type as that which is attracting so much attention at both of the 1939 World's Fairs and with which television entertainment is now being broadcast daily in New York City. It will be in operation from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily in the Television Theater at the fair. Members of the audience will be invited to step up before the camera to be televised.

Exposition at Springfield

The Eastern States Exposition is one of America's greatest institutions devoted to industrial, agricultural, and educational advancement. The grounds are attractively landscaped and are within easy reach of Springfield.

The field office of the United States Travel Bureau is preparing a special exhibit for this Exposition. Under the direction of Horton S. Allen, Jr., Assistant Supervisor, a display of splendid design will be installed in the Industrial Arts Building at the show and expert counselors will be on hand to furnish detailed information relating to travel and recreation in the United States and Possessions.

Besides these two big fairs numerous smaller ones throughout Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut, have scheduled events with outstanding exhibits.

Dates of Fairs

The dates of New England's September fairs follow:

Sept. 10-16, Brockton Fair at Brockton, Mass.; 11-13, Greenfield, Mass.; 12-13, Woodstock, Conn.; 12-14, Washington County Fair, Machias, Maine; 12-14, Union Grange Fair, Plymouth, N. H.; 12-16, Oxford County Fair, South Paris, Maine; 14-16, Acton, Mass.; 15-16, Berlin Grange Fair, Berlin, Conn.; 15-16, Meriden Grange Fair, Meriden, Conn.; 17-23, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; 18-23, Cumberland, Maine; 19-21, Franklin County Fair, Farmington, Maine; 19-21, Cherryfield, Maine; 19-21, World's Fair, Tunbridge, Vt.; 26-28, North Knox Fair, Union, Maine; 26-30, Rochester, N. H.; 26-27, Cummington, Mass.; 29-30, Littleville, Mass.; 28-30, Wesserunsett Valley Fair, Athens, Maine. Sept. 30-Oct. 7, Danbury, Conn.

Schools to Place Emphasis on Peace

By the Associated Press

Fall River, Mass, Sept. 7

The war-conscious Fall River School Committee instructed Superintendent Hector L. Belisle last night to urge the city's teachers "to deflate military heroes and extol those men who had accomplished most for humanity in peaceful pursuits."

The committee also called upon the teachers to stress to the children the "danger of propaganda," asked them to teach "tolerance," and to "soft pedal discussion of 'isms.'"

School opened yesterday.

Site Difficulties Delay Building Of Post Offices

Only few of authorized structures finished after two years; title searching takes time.

Congressional approval for construction of nearly 50 post offices in New England was given two years ago, but only half a dozen have been built.

The Department of Justice, handling most of the preliminary work, has several answers to the question of what has happened to the structures in the meantime.

Most of the delay occurs, they say, in the early stages when sites are being selected, the authorities are seeking to come to an agreement with the owner of the sites, or—and this is reported most frequently—in examination of title held by the owner of the property.

Land Difficulties

For instance, plans for erection of a post office in a western Massachusetts town appeared near completion when it was discovered that the adjoining property owner had a right of way over the site selected by the Government. It was the only approach to his building and would cost thousands of dollars to purchase. The discovery made it necessary to advertise for another lot and begin the process all over again.

In another Massachusetts town, the Government selected two adjoining sites, sent out a surveyor. The surveyor found a triangular parcel of land with a base three feet wide between the lots, which neither owner claimed. The entire property then had to be condemned, causing more delay.

Other delays are caused by failure of attorneys to forward their reports on the titles of property owners whose lots have been selected by the Government, or by the owners themselves who through some negligence have lost possession of title to their property. Price discussions frequently end in disagreement, necessitating a lawsuit in the Federal courts.

Eight buildings in the Boston postal district are in various stages of procedure. Appropriations totaling $4,606,000 have been set aside for their construction.

Sites have been selected, examined and approved for the Back Bay postal annex, $2,800,000; the Dorchester Center branch station, $123,000, and the Weymouth branch station, $90,000.

Plans are being drawn by architects for the Stoneham branch, $100,000, and the Boston Post Office garage, $1,300,000.

Bids have been asked for or offered on construction of post office stations in Malden, $28,000; Wollaston, $90,000, and Chestnut Hill, $75,000. Land for the site of the latter station was donated by residents of Chestnut Hill.

Seven Dedicated

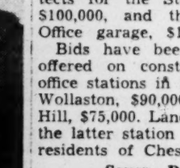
Construction completed, dedication ceremonies have formally opened post offices in Concord, Mass.; Concord, N. H., and in Foxboro, Mansfield, Whitman, Hyannis and Lexington, all in Massachusetts. Post offices for other towns and cities in Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts have been approved and are in one of the stages of procedure.

Increased business, which has caused postal revenues to jump to more than $700,000,000 for a new record in the fiscal year recently ended is one of the reasons for the need for new post offices. In many cases, the cramped space of the old general store, the use of the post office building by other Federal agencies—which in their increasing number had to find shelter somewhere—or general deterioration of the old post office has necessitated construction of a new building.

According to Edward O. Gourdin, assistant U. S. Attorney in Boston, who is experienced in the delays of procedure in postal construction, post offices are generally completed anytime from six months to three years after the original date of approval by Congress.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Cloudy weather tonight and Friday, probably with showers beginning late tonight; not much change in temperature; showers Saturday; moderate westerly winds, becoming southeast.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; showers in east portion Friday and not much change in temperature; Saturday showers.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers and slowly rising temperature tonight and Friday; Saturday showers and cooler.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with showers beginning late tonight or Friday; slowly rising temperature in the interior; showers Saturday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy with showers beginning late tonight or Friday; slowly rising temperature Friday; Saturday showers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds becoming southwest or south except near Eastport on overcast weather tonight and Friday with local showers over south and central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	72	Minneapolis	64	86
Bermuda			New Orleans	76	83
Chicago	79	93	New York	58	72
Denver	60	90	Norfolk	68	80
Helena	60	90	Philadelphia	66	73
Kansas City	82	103	St. Louis	74	94
Los Angeles	68	86	San Francisco	57	77
Miami	75	88	Washington	65	76

A—7:30 a. m., September 7.
B—Maximum, September 6.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:08 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Friday, 6:47 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:40 p. m.

Provincetown as Art Center Dates Back to End of Last War

By Wanda MacDowell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the World War sent American artists scurrying home from France, not a few of the painters who had been spending the summer working in the quaint fishing towns along the French coast, lamented the lack of such quaint spots with paintable scenery in their native land. But there was one artist who remembered a place he used to visit as a child, a little fishing town on the tip of Cape Cod where his grandfather had been a spar builder, which had remained simple and slightly changed since colonial days.

Provincetown, George Elmer Browne found, offered him about the same scenes to paint as had Etaples and other French sea coast towns dear to artists. Here were the fishermen and their nets, beaches, quaint houses and above all, the sea. So Mr. Browne, who already was becoming a leader among the rising young artists of the period, built a summer studio on the sand dunes and told his friends he had found the ideal place for American artists to hide out until the war was over.

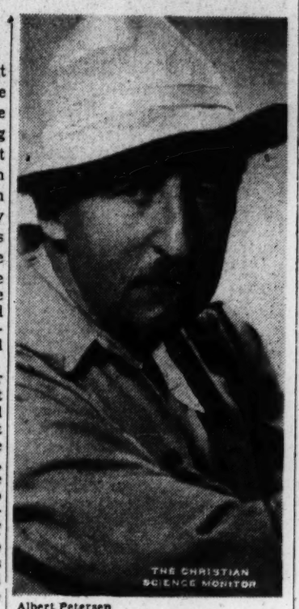
The friends came, and soon a pleasant group of serious painters, such outstanding luminaries as Max Bohm, John Noble, Charles W. Hawthorne, Richard Miller, Ambrose Webster and the like, had made Provincetown known as a colony where artists could paint in solitude all summer and students could come and study and set up their easels and sketch in the middle of the one main thoroughfare, if they cared to, and nobody would molest them.

Changes Wrought

As little did those early art settlers envision the Provincetown of today as the Pilgrims did when they landed there in 1620. With fame, the little fishing town became a mecca for the dilettanti as well as serious workers in most of the arts, and grew into a sort of Greenwich Village by the sea where long-haired, long-smocked painters with easel and palette in hand, squatted all over the place. Now the so called modernists have taken possession, and the conservative artists are just sitting tight and waiting for the storm of ultramodernism to blow itself out, as they feel sure it will.

"Modernism is a word I dislike extremely," said Mr. Browne recently when questioned about present tendencies in art at Provincetown. "There is no such thing as modernism in art. I agree with Childe Hassam that there are only two kinds of art, good art and bad art. Much of the old is bad, and much of the new, good. The painter doesn't stand still. As he works and studies he develops a new approach, new technic, but what seems new today is old tomorrow.

"What is going on in this country in the name of the 'modernistic movement' is not new at all. It began in Paris in 1871, following the Franco-Prussian War. It is an aftermath of war, and devoid of art's fundamentals."



Albert Petersen

George Elmer Browne

One of the leaders of the Artist Colony at Provincetown

Won Many Honors

Having won about every honor and prize possible for an artist, both in this country and abroad, Mr. Browne is also a Chevalier of The French Legion of Honor, and Officer of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of France. His summer art school at Provincetown is one of the reasons for the town's artistic fame. When he lectures and paints before his class Saturday mornings, students and professional painters from about every state and many foreign countries are generally present. He has no patience with "nice" painting or pictures that are labored over and show it.

"Who wants a picture, anyway," he said to his class one morning when looking over the students' work. "You can buy all the pictures you want at the Five and Ten. What I want is a spontaneous burst of color, atmosphere and joy. Have fun in your work, but don't be finicky, and don't get the complex that you must please the folks back home."

This may sound like the doctrine of ultramodernism. But it's modernism based on the firm foundation of technic and the best traditions of art throughout the ages.

U. S. Freighter to Hire New Crew

Members of the crew of the U. S. Maritime Commission's freighter Challenge who refused to sail last night unless $25,000 war risk insurance was issued on each man, will be paid off this afternoon by order of the Commission, according to Thomas McGowan, agent of the National Maritime Union in Boston.

A new crew of N. M. U. men will be signed on, Mr. McGowan said.

The Challenge is manned by 36 men and 10 officers. The majority of the 36 men refused to sail without the insurance demanded.

Peabody & Lane, agents for the vessel, said the issue is being handled entirely by the Commission.

Navy tugs are standing by to take the vessel down the harbor in event the N. M. U.-manned tugs refuse the job.

Leo F. O'Brien, United States Shipping Commissioner in Boston, stated today that he was prepared to pay off 27 of the 29 men comprising the unlicensed personnel of the Challenge. By 1 p. m., he had signed up about half of a new crew and believed that a full crew could be obtained in time to allow the ship to sail late today or early tomorrow.

Mr. O'Brien stated that in case of difficulty in providing a substitute crew here, the Maritime Commission has 300 men available at New York City.

R. I. Plans to Halt Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt at noon today put into operation State machinery to halt profiteering and penalize those responsible. He will also ask federal aid in the drive.

The Governor said that action resulted from wholesale complaints of housewives against mounting costs of sugar, lard and other commodities. The State will act against the profiteers under an old law which was invoked by former Gov. Robert E. Quinn following the hurricane. The statute provides penalties.

Members of the Consumers League of Rhode Island will assist in a probe, it was learned at headquarters here. The Chief Executive also appealed to the public to discontinue hoarding to keep down costs. The run on sugar has resulted in a definite shortage in many sections of the State.

War Boosts Ocean Fares; Rail Freight Traffic Rises

War time repercussions were felt today by two major forms of transportation in the United States with trans-Atlantic steamship officials in Boston announcing a 40 to 75 per cent increase in oceanic passenger rates and Ameriacn railroads heralding the prospective return to service of 220,000 idle frieght cars for the handling of the anticipated war boom food orders.

With marine insurance rates soaring, seamen demanding huge bonuses and ship operating costs rising to wartime levels, first class passenger rates for those permitted by the Federal Government to embark on oceanic travel rose from $220, the pre-war rate, to $340 the new rate demanded on the Italian steamship liner Roma which sails out of New York harbor for Genoa on Sept. 12.

Tourist rates on the same liner, which are typical of rates imposed on other steamships and in prospect for all United States lines, pushed up from the peacetime figure of $150 to $235. Third class jumped from $112 to $150.

Greater Gaps

On the Italian side of the ocean where the Rex is scheduled to steam out of Genoa bound for New York tomorrow, the comparative rates show greater gaps than those on this side. First Class changed from $275 to $420, tourist from $158 to $250, and third class from $115 to $160. The Rex will carry only Americans and is returned to operation by the Italian shippers by request of President Roosevelt to assist in the evacuation of Americans.

On the railroad side of the transportation picture, increasing business is the trend of the day with three large orders already in from European countries for foodstuffs that will require the utilization of some 9,000 freight cars. Since this is extra business, 220,000 idle freight cars will be repaired and returned to the tracks for active service, it was learned in Boston.

Similar orders are anticipated in the interior of the United States for shipment to the seacoasts. Foodstuffs have not been regulated by the Government as have munitions.

Censorship

Strict censorship is being slamped on the movement of British shipping, scheduled sailings of passenger liners are being cancelled, American shipping companies are facing the heavy cost of liberal "bonus" guarantees and heavy insurance protection for members of the crews of vessels moving in "war" zones not yet defined by the United States State Department, transatlantic steamship companies are adopting a strict special permit system for handling all freight for Europe, and sharp increases in ocean freight rates are forecast as tonnage becomes more scarce because of ships being withdrawn for Government use.

Information of any kind relative to vessels or passengers of the Canadian National Steamships, which operates between Canada, Boston, and the West Indies, is refused by the company, acting under orders of the British Admiralty. Visitors are forbidden aboard their ships and even passengers must be positively identified before crossing the gangplank.

Sailings Cancelled

Boston's transatlantic passenger service is being seriously disrupted with many sailings already cancelled. Latest withdrawal is the Cunard White Star liner Laconia, due to sail from Liverpool Sept. 9, for Boston, and to sail from Boston to Liverpool, Sept. 24. The Carinthia, from Havre Sept. 15 and Southampton Sept. 16, for New York, is also cancelled, which automatically annuls her return voyage due to start from New York Sept. 27.

Later, it was announced the Cunard-White Star liner Samaria will omit its scheduled Boston call next Saturday night. It will sail from New York Friday night direct for Liverpool.

Transatlantic carriers at Boston are refusing to accept any cargo at their piers, without a special permit issued from their own offices. This permit is not given until the cargo is positively identified and the usual shipper's declaration for customs purposes, filed with the custom house. Normally the declarations are not required by customs until four days after sailing of the vessel.

Junior Commerce Chamber Adopts Six-Point Platform

Organized to give all young men an opportunity to participate in civic enterprises of the City, State, and Nation, Boston's newest Civic Service Group—the Boston Junior Association of Commerce — was "announced" at the University Club last night.

Formed at the suggestion of Henry I. Harriman, former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and other Boston executives, it will be a member organization of the Massachusetts Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. Gordon A. Speedie has been elected President; Victor F. McDavitt and Sidney Perrow, Vice-Presidents; Gordon D. Harriman, Treasurer, and Syd Herbert, Secretary. Committees are at work outlining the future program of the group, and plans for securing new members in the metropolitan area have been instituted.

Policies Outlined

General policies of the Boston Junior Association of Commerce are listed in the following six-plank platform:

1. Any activity should be timely in importance and directed toward problems of either local, State, or national scope which have a direct bearing upon business, industry, and the welfare of the people of Metropolitan Boston.

2. Work now being satisfactorily performed by other organizations should not be duplicated, but co-operation is not duplication.

3. The organization is interested in training and developing members for greater effectiveness in future undertakings as well as recognizing its responsibility to the general welfare of the community.

Partisan Politics Barred

4. Public issues are clearly within the field of the Boston Junior Association of Commerce, but purely partisan political issues are not. The organization takes no stand for or against any race, party, or political candidate.

5. Issues of direct importance to Metropolitan Boston shall be our first duty but we stand ready to co-operate with other communities to our mutual advantage.

6. Programs undertaken should look to the future because the interests of young men are in the future.

Student Travel Upset by the War

Plans of many New England students for study or travel in Europe this winter have been upset by the outbreak of war.

Harvard University, for example, has notified all holders of European fellowships awarded by the University to cancel their passages, unless they can obtain assurances "that the objects of their studies abroad can be fulfilled."

Even stricter action has been taken by Smith College, which cancelled plans of 20 students to spend their junior year in Paris and of three others who planned to study in Munich. Of these, four girls were from New England.

In addition to these, all exchange students who were to have been sent abroad by the Institute of International Education, New York, have been notified to remain in this country; and numerous men and women planning to study and travel at their own expense have had to change their plans.

Brüning Blames Statesmanship Lack In Post-War Period

Expressing deep regret at the "catastrophe" which has overtaken Europe, Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former Chancellor of Germany, declared today that the situation "is due primarily to the lack of constructive statesmanship at nearly all the decisive moments of the postwar period."

The former Chancellor, just returned from England where he lectured at Oxford University, issued a brief statement through Harvard University. He has been named Lucius N. Littauer Professor of Government at Harvard.

Dr. Brüning said he had refrained heretofore from commenting upon current European affairs and would continue to do so. This policy, he added, "was in most cases according to the wishes of the governments concerned as well as my own determination."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Gracie Allen Murder Case." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

University—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 3:05 6:20, 9:40. Also Lupe Velez in "The Girl From Mexico." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only" with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
Edward G. Robinson in "Blackmail." Fenway: 2, 4:40 7:28, 10:05. Paramount: 9:05 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Everybody's Hobby," with Irene Rich and Henry O'Neill. Fenway 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Kid from Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Charlie Chan in Reno," with Sidney Toler. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Tomorrow: "News Is Made at Night," featuring Preston Foster. Also "Zero Hour," with Otto Kruger. Stage show: The Peters Sisters, Moore & Revel and Bert Walton.

South Station Theater—
Graham McNamee's "Going Places." Pete Smith's "Poetry of Nature." "Ferdinand the Bull," "Paintings of the Masters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 12

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Robert Donat and Greer Garson in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Also New March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Boys." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Mary Boland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale.

Fine Arts—
"Le Million," featuring Annabella. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40. Also "The River," 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"I Stole a Million," with George Raft and Claire Trevor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Good Girls Go to Paris." 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

State and Orpheum—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Belamy and Walter Connolly. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:15, 8:40.

Normandie—
"Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. Also "Prison With Bars," with Corinne Luchaire.

Trans-Lux—
"East Side of Heaven," with Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:10.

Repertory—
"Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Also "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Continuous frob 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow Joan Crawford and James Stewart in "Ice Follies." Also "Hotel Imperial," with Ray Milland.

Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 11:16 a. m., 2:36, 6:03 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family, 10:06 a. m., 1:26, 4:53, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Naughty Marietta," with Nelson Eddy. Also "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Good Girls Go to Paris," with Joan Blondell and Walter Connolly. 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. Also "On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Bobs Watson. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Tomorrow: "Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney, George Raft, George Bancroft and Jane Bryan. Also "Bachelor Mother," featuring Ginger Rogers.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Illuminated Books by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

State Police in Connecticut Patrol Roads in White Cars

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7—Connecticut State Police, patrolling the highways, can now be identified as far away as they can be seen. Twelve new patrol cars, painted a gleaming white, with searchlights mounted conspicuously on the roof and the words "State Police" in large black letters on the sides have been added to the police fleet.

The new cars, ordered by Edward J. Hickey who recently took office as Police Commissioner, went on the roads for the first time on Labor Day week end. More are to follow.

Commissioner Hickey is a believer in the theory that conspicuous patrol vehicles do more to control traffic than arrests. He wants his men to be seen when they are on the road, and he wants them to keep on the move. Orders to the police force for the handling of Labor Day traffic put every available man on highway duty. In his communication to station commanders, Mr. Hickey said:

"There are a great many drivers who pay little or no attention to inanimate warnings and prohibitions but who do have a lasting respect for the vigilance exercised by the man in uniform patrolling the highways."

The Commissioner told his men to issue no warning notices. Technical violators were to be reprimanded on the spot. Wilful violators were to be arrested.

Labor Day week end, the worst holiday week end in the year for highway accidents according to the records of other years, produced not one fatal accident on the highways. One fatality occurred on a city street.

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Cross to Dedicate

Former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross will have the honor of dedicating the new Connecticut building at the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield, Mass., when it opens later this month. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has invited the man he succeeded to officiate at the ceremony. Money for construction of the Connecticut display building was appropriated while Mr. Cross was Governor and he officiated a year ago at a ceremony when the cornerstone was laid.

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Naturalization

Coinciding with events in Europe that put severe strain on the people of the Balkan states, there has been an increase in the number of citizens of Poland and Czechoslovakia taking citizenship papers in Connecticut. The local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reports the heaviest demand for naturalization papers has been coming from these countries, and from Germany and Italy. Since 1928, when the local office was established, 40,000 persons have been naturalized in Connecticut.

Boston Radio Man Honored

A man who used to entertain Boston "silent" pictureгoers on the "mighty organ," Lloyd G. del Castillo, has just been honored by the Columbia Broadcasting System in its appointment of him as regional director of its educational programs.

Mr. del Castillo, who is program director of WEEI, Columbia's Boston outlet, played in the pits of local theaters until the advent of the talkies and then rose successively by way of a radio program over WEEI to his present post.

New England and its educational facilities and material are to receive more attention from Columbia this year and Mr. del Castillo will correlate national and local network programs, see that local educational authorities are notified about the network's efforts if they want to use it and get local educators to assist the network in building educational programs. Mr. del Castillo is to meet his superior, Sterling Fisher, director of education for the Columbia network, sometime in October for field work discussion.

Mr. del Castillo was familiar to many Boston theatergoers as a feature organist in the Fenway, State and Metropolitan Theaters. He became well-known to radio listeners through organ programs which were radiocast in 1924 through WEEI from the Fenway Theater. In his student days Mr. del Castillo was director of the Rindge Glee Club in Cambridge and later conductor of the orchestra at Harvard University.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 207 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Tuesday, Sept. 12, 9 p. m., thereafter first Tuesdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week of Sept. 18-23, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Sept. 23, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 7 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

Last trip to PROVINCETOWN S. S. Steel Pier Reg. sailing today, tomorrow 10 A. M. Foster's Wharf. Last Provincetown cruise of the season Saturday, Sept. 9, leave 1:30 P. M. ret. 11 P. M.—don't miss it! Special Cape Cod Canal Cruise Sunday, Sept. 10. Leave 10:15 A. M., ret. about 9 P. M. All trips $2.
CAPE COD S. S. CO. HUB. 2650

S.S. STEEL PIER

30 DAYS TRIAL MEMBERSHIP $1.75 YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

No milk is too good for our family

and only *one* milk is *GOOD ENOUGH*

We insist on the most nourishing Milk obtainable, and we know that we get *extra* food value in NOBLE'S Golden Guernsey.
We *know*, too, that NOBLE'S has been "Good Milk" for over fifty years.

NOBLE'S
GOLDEN GUERNSEY
America's Finest Table Milk

What's New for the House

By a Staff Photographer

Shown at the Fall Furniture Market, Mechanics Building

Left: Birch o' Brittany bedroom set made by the H. T. Cushman Manufacturing Company, North Bennington, Vt. Right: Woven glass fabric, shimmery, soft and satiny white, shown as upholstery for a chair and in the piece.

Business Heads Called to Parley On Distribution

More than 35 leaders in the fields of invention, sales, advertising, business, finance, and natural science, are listed as speakers at the eleventh annual Boston Conference on Distribution, to be held Oct. 2 and 3, at the Hotel Statler.

Outstanding among features of this unique national forum will be the television exhibition to be held on Oct. 2. "This is one of several phases of science and invention, whose practical application to distribution will be presented by qualified speakers and later discussed in general session," said Daniel Bloomfield, Director of the Conference which is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with scores of colleges, schools, and civic and business organizations.

Subjects besides television scheduled for discussion in this division, are glass, plastics, radiotype, and automatic telegraph.

Discussions on important studies of distribution costs, Government regulation of business practices, effect of environmental changes on distribution, state trade barriers, the story of a new and successful way of checking retail advertising results, and other topics, are scheduled for the forum, all having a bearing on distribution problems.

Attendance surpassing last year's levels is anticipated. The registration a year ago included executives from 21 states and 12 foreign countries. The National Advisory Council and the International Advisory Group of the Conference, includes about 100 of the world's outstanding business leaders.

Mooney Advises Keeping New Deal

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—Tom Mooney called for support of the New Deal at the national convention of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers Union, asserting that without it labor in the United States faced "blackjack tactics."

"Labor today has in the White House the greatest friend it ever had," asserted the formerly imprisoned labor leader, "but if a reactionary regime goes into power in 1940, every piece of labor legislation passed in the last six years will be swept away. . . . The New Deal will have a third term whether Roosevelt runs or not."

The union re-elected James B Carey of Philadelphia for a fourth term as president.

Unanimous endorsement of a third term for President Roosevelt was voted previously.

After the resolution was read, delegates rose to their feet and acclaimed it with prolonged applause. It was not a "draft proposal," but called upon the President to continue New Deal policies by placing himself in a position to accept the candidacy for a third term.

Statler HANDY TOWELS for HOUSEHOLD USE
Softer, more absorbent

Glass Upholstery Arrives; Fabric Has Sheen of Satin

Cinderella's glass slipper is a back number and would occasion little surprise if put on display at the current Fall Furniture Market in Mechanics Building. One house is featuring woven glass fabric as material for upholstering chairs.

This exhibit is a boudoir chair, done in glass "damask," pure white, with the sheen and softness of satin. The material is available in several other colors and weaves.

Several years ago experiments were begun to produce a glass fiber possessing certain properties which would permit its use for the weaving of cloth for commercial or decorative purposes. The Corning Glass Works is credited with being the originator of this fiber. Today the product is definitely a material for decorating and upholstering purposes.

At World's Fair

Visitors to the New York World's Fair, see at the Glass Center a glass dining room and a glass living room in the "Glass in the Home" section. There is glass furniture in flat panels and in bent sheets of glass and glass fabric upholstery in colors.

In the commercial field, glass fabric upholstery is being used by the American Reed and Fibre Furniture Company of Wakefield, Mass., which is said to be the first among the wholesalers to use a damask composed entirely of woven glass fiber.

This house, incidentally, has a novel and efficient plan of servicing the furniture store's, or the department store's retail customer. Instead of making up countless examples of chairs with every conceivable covering, hoping to catch some customer's eye, a sizable collection of chairs is put on display, with samples of cloth so that for 125 types of chairs, the buyer can make a choice from 1,000 fabrics, a total of 125,000 selections.

Spun Like Silk

The glass fabric, briefly, is made from pure glass placed in a crucible and melted to a liquid state. This liquid is forced through numerous infinitesimal holes and cooled by a forced draft. This "yarn," two ten thousandths of an inch thick, is handled like a strand of silk when it is spun from a cocoon.

It is spun into a fine thread containing 102 of the original filaments. This thread in turn is spun into various size yarns, according to the requirements of the weaver or the texture sought. The yarn can be made in nets, taffetas, satins, damasks, and brocades—everything except a pile fabric.

What are the fabric's characteristics? The threads are said to have the tensile strength of steel, are flameproof and heat-resisting to a high point, impervious to acid or penetration by dirt, can be washed with soap and water. So far the colors include white, ecru, a warm medium gray, a periwinkle blue and a medium dark periwinkle blue. The price is still high compared to other upholstering fabrics.

Petition Filed On Brookline Tax

A petition for a special Brookline town meeting to consider proposals for reducing the planned $5 increase in the 1939 tax rate, which was presented to the Board of Selectmen has been referred to the Town Clerk for certification. It is to be considered by the Selectmen at their next Monday's meeting.

The petition was presented to the Selectmen by James H. Henderson, member of the Board of Assessors. It included proposals calculated to reduce the tax rate by $3.62 through the borrowing of $134,000 over a period of years for sewer construction; the borrowing of $205,000 to finance over five years the State income tax deficit, and the expenditure of $200,000 from the town's surplus of $698,000.

Adoption of the proposals has been urged by the Apartment House Owners' Association. Selectmen have opposed them, wishing to maintain Brookline's "pay-as-you-go" policy.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the locations or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m., Saturdays, 1.45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

BROCKTON FAIR
COMING SEPT. 10-16

Guy LOMBARDO and his Royal Canadians • CASA LOMA with Glen Gray
Eddy Duchin and his band • JIMMIE LYNCH'S Thrill Show • Jane Pickens
Rufe Davis • 20 Radio Acts • Auto Races • Fireworks • Mile-long Midway
Flower Show • Fashion Show • Horse, Dog and Livestock Shows.

ADMISSION 50c CHILDREN 25c
Open Sunday, 1 P.M.—Mon. to Sat. 9 A.M.

Noted Paintings Are Displayed At Boston Museum

Sunday, Sept. 10, will be the closing day of the current exhibition of paintings, drawings and prints, from New England collections, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In all 275 works seldom seen by the general public are on display.

One room is devoted almost entirely to the work of the French Impressionist School. Renoir's famous "Girl With a Cat" is one of six paintings by this master. There are eight paintings and two drawings by Degas, representing various aspects of his work. Among them is his "Woman With a Boa" shown for the first time in New England. The early Italian and Flemish pictures form a group rich in color and meaning.

El Greco's "Feast in the House of Simon"; notable paintings by Goya, Velasquez, and the French master Watteau, whose "Pierrot Content" is one of only six paintings by him in the United States, are among the treasures.

Old Colony to Continue

In conformity with a previous announcement, official notices were posted in stations of the Old Colony Division of the New Haven Railroad today that passenger service will not be discontinued on Sept. 24, but will be operated until further notice.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Network speaker	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Gray Gordon's Orch	Ireene Wicker	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Gray Gordon's Orch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Highway Safety	News; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Musicale	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Pulton Lewis, news	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Parker Family"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	War news; singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H. Sosnik's Orchestra.	Del Courtney's Orch Discussion on Europe.	News dramatizations Dance Orchestra	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Stan Brown's Orch "Sundown Serenade"
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour: Shirley	"Twentith Century Sere-	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	Concert Internationale	Booth; Gee Gee James	nade"	"Sing Song Time"
8:30 "Strange As It	"It's Up to You"; Dale	in sketch; Carmen Mi-	Eastern All - Stars vs.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Seems"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	randa; orchestra	New York Giants foot-	Herb Jeffrey, songs
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1940";	ball game	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	phony Orch.; Reginald	Walter Huston; Roland	Eastern All - Stars vs.	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Stewart, conductor and	Young; Gladys George;	New York Giants foot-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	piano soloist	orchestra	ball game	cal Album"
10:00 Columbia Workshop	War news; '1001 Wives';	Musical Hall: Bob Burns;	Political talk; Mayor	Stan Brown's Orch
10:15 Festival	dramatic sketch	Sigurd Gurie; Barry	Lyons, Cambridge	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 "Viewpoints"; talk	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Fitzgerald; Florence	Political talk; Mayor	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"; talk	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	George; songs; orch.	Lyons, Cambridge	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Eastern All-Stars vs.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Giants football game	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	"Swinging Strings"
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch	Phil Levant's Orch	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Smilin' Pete"	"Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Weather; music	War news; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 War comment	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 Elmer Davis	News; talk; musicale	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Johnny Green's Or.;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 sketch	program	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"; sk	Paul Allison, poems	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch and Boys	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Dramatic sketch	"Mary Marlin" sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	News; music	"Music and Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; "Checker-	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	cal Album"
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	cal Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Review in Miniature";	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Don Artiste," pianist	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 War comment	"Rhythm School"	Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	"Pour of Us"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:15 "Food Magician"	Network program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Buffalo Summer	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:45 Theater	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:15 "Gold Coast"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:45 Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Les Brown's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Silver Winds"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Sports Review	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 War comment	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, news	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	War news; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western	"In the Gloaming"	Lucille Manners, so-	"20th Century Music"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15 Skies"	"In the Gloaming"	prano; Ross Graham,	Baseball speakers	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 sketch	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Let's Dance"
9:00 'Make Mine Music';	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 soloists; orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	Harry Horlick's Orch.	"Death Valley Days";	Ernie Flo Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch.	dramatic sketch	tra; soloist	cal Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	War news; Grant Park	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	Concert	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Labor Speakers	"Friday Promenade"	News Service
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Friday Promenade"	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orch
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Emory Deutsch's Orch.	Johnny Magee's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45 chestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Emory Deutsch's Orch.	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News Service

Music, Stage, Screen News

Essex Institute at Salem is reported by Paramount to have asked the studio for a complete set of photographs showing the nineteenth century ships built for "Rulers of the Sea," which Frank Lloyd is directing.

Pictures of the Dog Star, a reproduction of the sidewheeler which crossed the Atlantic by steam in 1838, and the Falcon, a sailing packet of the period, will be made permanent exhibits, according to information received by the studio. The Institute co-operated with Mr. Lloyd and Waldo Twitchell, his research expert, during preparation of "Rulers of the Sea" for filming. In the film Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Margaret Lockwood, and Will Fyffe are the chief players.

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Soviet Chorus Coming

The Red Army Song and Dance Ensemble of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is scheduled for performances on Oct 2 and 3 at Symphony Hall, Boston, immediately after 10 performances at Carnegie Hall, New York, beginning Sept. 18, and continuing through Sept. 30.

The company of 220 singers, dancers, and instrumentalists will be seen and heard at the Wilson Theater, Detroit, Oct. 6 and 7, and at the Chicago Civic Opera House, Oct. 8, 10, 11, 13, and 14. The schedule thereafter includes Minneapolis, Oct. 16; Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 17; St. Louis, Oct. 19; Louisville, Oct. 20; Cincinnati, Oct. 21; Cleveland, Oct. 22; Pittsburgh, Oct. 24 and 25; Baltimore, Oct. 27; Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

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Trans-Lux Prospects

Beginning Friday, "Only Angels Have Wings" will be on the screen at the Trans-Lux in a double bill, including "Blondie Meets the Boss" as the second feature. In the former film Cary Grant and Jean Arthur are featured, and among the supporting players are Richard Barthelmess, Thomas Mitchell, Sig Rumann, Noah Beery, Jr., Victor Kilian, and Allyn Joslyn. For "Blondie Meets the Boss" the cast lists Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, Larry Simms, Dorothy Moore, Robert Sterling, Ray Hirsch, and Patti Lacey.

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Keith-Boston Vaudeville

The Peters Sisters, who had a part in Eddie Cantor's film "Ali Baba Goes to Town" and have sung at the Cotton Club in New York, will head the stage show at the Keith-Boston starting Friday. Others in the bill will be: Moore and Revel, satirical dancers; Bert Walton, comedian; Bill Ames with impressions of celebrities; and Broadway Brevities, dancing quintet.

On the screen will be "News is Made at Night," a story of a crusading editor and romantic girl reporter, all acted by Preston Foster, Lynn Bari, Russell Gleason, George Barbier, Eddie Collins, and Minor Watson. The second film will be "The Zero Hour," with Otto Kruger, and Frieda Inescort in the cast.

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Fitchburg Season Continues

"Springtime for Henry" with Edward Everett Horton heading the cast is announced for the Lake Whalom Theater, at Fitchburg, beginning Monday, as the final play of the season. The engagement will be the last undertaken by Mr. Horton in the East this summer.

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'Skylark' to Tour

Gertrude Lawrence and Samson Raphaelson's play, "Skylark," will have a brief tuning up tour of a fortnight before arriving in New York, thus postponing its Manhattan opening from Sept. 28 to Oct. 12 at the Morosco Theater. The company is expected to visit Princeton, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh.

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Cast for "Rebecca"

Joan Fontaine has been signed for the role of the young wife in the film production of "Rebecca," and Gladys Cooper will be Beatrice. Miss Fontaine had her first important film part in "Gunga Din," and has been seen in "Man of Conquest" and "The Duke of West Point."

New England's Record Good In Settling of Labor Disputes

New England has displayed a consistently better industrial disputes record since 1934 than any other comparable area in the country, the New England Council has revealed.

A lower percentage of strikes, a lower percentage of workers involved in strikes, and a lower percentage of time lost to both workers and management as a result of strikes are shown in the Council's report covering 1934 to 1938 inclusive.

The industrial disputes records for the country show New England, with 11.9 per cent of the industrial wage earners in the United States, accounting for only 7.3 per cent of the country's 2,772 strikes in 1938 and only 5.7 per cent of the 515 strikes occurring in the first quarter of 1939, says the report.

The number of New England workers involved in strikes in 1938 was but 4.4 per cent of the country's tota.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 8

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WSLR (W1XAL) 15.13mc
6:00 WSLR (W1XAL) 15.13mc.

Slate Quarrymen Strike for Pay Rise

GRANVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—An estimated 40 slate quarries in this region and western Vermont were idle, as members of the Slate Workers' Union and operators remained deadlocked in a wage dispute.

Harry J. Williams, union president, said he had rejected a compromise proposal offered by the operators at a conference. He estimated that between 500 and 600 men were on strike and said that A. F. of L. truck drivers had promised to refrain from trucking slate during the strike. The union seeks an increase of from 25 to 45 cents to 45 and 60 cents an hour for all classes of labor.

Amusements

TOPSFIELD, MASS.

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL NOW
The Year's Heart-Thrill Drama!
CAROLE LOMBARD
CARY GRANT-KAY FRANCIS
★IN NAME ONLY★
with CHARLES COBURN
PLUS 2nd FEATURE FRONTIER MARSHAL RANDOLPH SCOTT • NANCY KELLY
NEW WALT DISNEY CARTOON "BEACH PICNIC"

NEW YORK CITY

BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW!
250 In the Cast 18 Stirring Scenes
FREDRIC MARCH (in person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 (no higher)
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

The THEATRE GUILD Presents PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY AIR COOLED
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, W. 44th St. Circle 6-3990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats TODAY & SATURDAY 2:40
Mail orders until Nov. 4 — 361 Seats $1.10

"THE RAINS CAME"
MYRNA TYRONE GEORGE
LOY • POWER • BRENT
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 P.M. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

New England Shoe Trade Sees Banner Year Ahead

The New England shoe industry which started the current year with a rush of business, presaging bigger and better things, now sees the possibility of equalling, and perhaps surpassing, the banner shoe year of 1937.

In the seven months ended July 31, the New England shoe states of Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire turned out over 85,000,000 pairs of shoes, an increase of 6 per cent over the corresponding period last year, according to figures released by the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

July Production Up

In July, normally a slow month in shoe factories, a gain in production of 8 per cent over July of 1938 was shown. Massachusetts led all shoe states in July turning out over 6,500,000 pairs.

Behind cold figures showing increased numbers of shoes manufactured is the human angle of more jobs. New England shoe cities reported increased pay rolls in July over previous months and, barring the seasonal let-down now going on following the first rush of fall orders, there is a possibility that employment will hold up.

As yet the shoe industry has received slight impetus from the European war. Since most of the countries involved had been preparing for the eventuality for some time, there probably will be no immediate effect felt in American factories. If the war is protracted, there is every expectation that orders will be forthcoming. Maxwell Field, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, pointed out that it was six months before the acceleration in 1914.

Bata Competition

There are several factors to account for the gain in shoe production this year, according to Mr. Field. Elimination of the serious Bata competition which ended when Czechoslovakia was absorbed by Germany and an improvement in business generally appear to be the major reasons.

Pickup in shoe manufacturing might be considered a good sign for business in general had the war not come, but business reaction to such major upsets are hard to forecast and business leaders must wait upon developments.

Coastwise Ships Face Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Possibility that the United States Maritime Commission will charter two or three vessels of the Eastern Steamship Lines fleet to aid in bringing home American tourists now stranded in Europe, was seen here in well informed quarters today.

Officials of the Commission, however, stated that no such arrangements have been made as yet. It was regarded as possible, though that such arrangements might be made within the next 10 days or so. It was believed that the number of Eastern Steamship boats to be chartered will probably be less than four.

The vessels most likely to be used, it is thought, would be the Acadia, Saint John, Evangeline or Yarmouth—all ocean-going steamships built for service between Boston and New York and ports in the Canadian Maritime provinces.

The four vessels are now engaged in rounding out a busy summer season of service between Boston and Yartmouth, N. S.; New York and Yarmouth; Boston and Saint John, N. B., and Digby, N. S.; New York and Portland, Maine, and New York and Bermuda.

All four of these Maritime Province service vessels are favorites of New England lovers of sea travel. The Yarmouth and Evangeline are said to be the last ocean vessels built at the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia — yards which were famous during the World War and for many years before. The Acadia and Saint John were built at Newport News, Va.

Each of the four ships has stateroom accommodation for 750 passengers. The Yarmouth and Evangeline are 378 feet in length with displacement tonnage of 7,000. The Acadia and Saint John are 403 feet in length with 10,000 tons displacement.

It is considered probable that one of the ships would remain to carry on the Boston and Yarmouth mail service and the winter schedule of weekly trips to Saint John, in the event that the other three are chartered by the Maritime Commission.

At the time of the World War the Prince George and Prince Arthur, of the Canadian-owned Boston and Yarmouth Line, now operated by Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., crossed the Atlantic to ply between English channel ports and Rouen, France, as troop ships.

Will Uni Rival Ido and Ro?

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lively discussion for and against a universal language for all natural sciences featured today's meetings of the Fifth International Congress for the Unity of Science at Harvard University.

Its basic features were introduced by Prof. Karl Reach, who defined Uni (short for universal language) as a language in which every significant statement about the "world" can be formulated. And as a Uni is a part of the world, it also contains statements about itself. It would also be comprehensive enough to include non-scientific sentences.

Types of sentences are divided into two main classes, those reporting external sense perceptions (FeS) and internal perceptions (PiS). Then there are "thing sentences" (TS), he explained, sentences of the microscopic level speaking of men, trees, houses, mountains, and stars, and sentences of the microscopic level speaking of atoms, electrons, etc., things of the social level speaking of parties, societies, nations, and the like. From here Uni divides and subdivides until all the physical world and its phenomenon are covered.

Dr. Horace Kallen of New York's School for Social Research led the opposition. He appealed to researchers to speak and write in the language of the common man and not complicate things more. "There is absolutely no certainty that a professional expression is more likely to clarify than to mystify," he said. "Most of the time it mystifies, whatever satisfaction it may give the speaker."

Dr. Kallen's talk was the first outspoken opposition. "Common sense advises that a common language guarantees neither common peace nor common understanding," he continued. "Such language should not be legislated, but should grow like any living language grows, and the simpler the better.

"Standardization of language would hinder rather than help any unifying movement for science because progress depends on the freedom of scientists in their respective fields." A move for a common language, he declared in closing, would encourage groups likely to become vested interests and trusts similar to the sugar, steel and aluminum trusts in the business world.

Reymond's
BUTTERCRUST BREAD
is now made with all butter—no other shortening used.

FUN FOR AN Extra MONTH OF SUNDAYS
BOSTON AND MAINE SUNDAY EXCURSIONS KEEP RIGHT ON GOING UNTIL OCTOBER 8TH

CAPE ANN
GLOUCESTER—ROCKPORT
Leave North Station:
8:00 A. M.
10:25 A. M.
12:30 P. M.
2:45 P. M.
4:45 P. M.
6:00 P. M.
Daylight Time
$1.00 Round Trip
Return as late as 9:40 P. M. from Rockport
Children under 12 half fare, under 5 free.
(Note: Time changes Sept. 24. Ask for new schedule.)

THE WEIRS, N. H.
LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
Leave North Station 9:00 A. M. daylight.
Returning leave The Weirs 4:48 P. M. or 7:30 P. M. daylight.
$1.69 Round Trip
Children under 12 half fare, under 5 free.
(Note: Time changes Sept. 24. Ask for new schedule.)

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE
Leave North Station 9:00 A. M. daylight.
Returning leave Old Orchard Beach 3:51 P. M. or 7:03 P. M. daylight.
$1.69 Round Trip
Children under 12 half fare, under 5 free.
(Note: Time changes Sept. 24. Ask for new schedule.)

HAVE FUN EVERY SUNDAY
GO ON B. and M EXCURSIONS
ENJOY NEW ENGLAND'S LOVELIEST SEASON
Travel by
BOSTON and MAINE

Works as Well as of Old

By a Staff Photographer

Dame School in Session

Mrs. Alfred I. Shatswell illustrates with group of pupils how education was pursued in early New England

Colonial School Child Viewed at Salem Pioneers' Village

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass. — An institution of Colonial America sometimes overlooked in historical pageants, is the dame school; and as an amendment to this oversight, it will be represented in the annual demonstration of early New England industries to be held here at the Pioneers' Village on Sunday.

The occasion will display Salem residents too, costumed in the style of Colonial villagers, and engaged in pursuits of former days, such as spinning, weaving, candle dipping, thatching, salt making, and pewter and pottery work.

Visitors will see the dame school somewhat as it may have been, at least in its calmer aspects. There will be no flight from Indians, such as Mrs. Hannah Beaman and her flock made in the town of Deerfield in September of the year 1694; but there will be portrayed the placid dame and her brood doing lessons and carrying on special household tasks, both at once.

In particular, children will be seen learning the alphabet from the Lord's Prayer, as inscribed in the earliest American primers, the horn-born. This "book" was simply a small board, equipped with a handle. On the board was pasted a printed (by hand) copy of the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer. The paper was then covered by pressed horn to protect the paper from wearing out; pressed horn was easier to obtain in those days than paper.

For the past four years, the dame school has been shown to children of North Shore communities, and it will be revived at the Village from time to time this fall as groups from surrounding towns may request. Nearly 5,000 pupils are said to have visited it last year.

At first, dame schools existed as private neighborhood affairs in New England. Later they came under town sanction, and the dame was given some slight remittance for her work from the town treasury. In time they merged into the regular town schools and finally disappeared in the public primary schools. Walter Herbert Small, in his book entitled "Early New England Schools," records that the dame school was "a necessity of the times." For the struggle to survive in the early Colonial settlements, the effort to provide shelter, food and establish the church precluded the school. Rudiments of education, therefore, had to be supplied by the family. "It was a common occurrence," notes Mr. Small, "for some mother in teaching her own children to include other children in the immediate neighborhood, A typical account is this from Northfield: 'The wife of Ebenezer Field, the smith, was the first teacher in the town of whom a record exists In 1721 she taught a class of young children at her own house for 22 weeks of the warm season, and charged four pence per week. . . . We get glimpses of her . . . keeping school, making shirts for the Indians at eight pence each, making breeches for Ensign Field, her husband's brother, at one shilling six pence per pair, besides managing her household with four young children.'"

Mr. Small observes that accounts are meagre before the dame schools became semi-public; and while towns did grant halfway support, "the general sentiment was that parents should furnish elementary education." Children of poorer families, consequently, tended to suffer. In Marblehead, about the year 1700, for example, entrance to the masters' school could not be met unless the pupil had been first trained at the dame school. But the tuition being costly, "children of poor parents who could not read were wholly untaught."

Advance Shown In Unemployment

A large increase in the number of new applications for unemployment compensation in Massachusetts during the week ending Aug. 30 was announced today by the State Division of Unemployment Compensation. The number rose to 10,481 from 8,329 in the preceding week.

The increase was reported largely from the North Adams area, the Division stated, but slight increases occurred also in Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill, Lynn, Quincy, and Brockton. The initial claims rose in North Adams from 60 to 1,777.

Substantial decreases were reported from Holyoke and Worcester.

'War Booms' Held Temporary

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin said today that any prosperity growing out of a "war boom" would be merely temporary and that the best way for America to fulfill her destiny would be to keep out of any European conflict.

"Here in this country today we face the prospects of a 'boom,' a 'war boom,'" said the Chief Executive in addressing the 54th annual convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor.

"It may very well be that factory wheels will start turning again to fill war orders.

"For my part, let me say here that I am not overly optimistic—overly gladdened—at prospects of a war 'boom' in this country. It will mean employment—yes—but employment because, overseas, bombs are raining down and men, women and children are dying."

The speaker said he believed American workmen would prefer to get jobs some other way.

"We can best fulfill our destiny as a republic . . . by keeping America out of a European war. For to plunge America into a European war would mean that we are running the risk of losing everything that we Americans hold dear," Governor Baldwin asserted.

Any prosperity based on a war boom, he said, would not be a lasting one.

Discharge and Cut Protested by WPA

Protests from hundreds of former WPA workers, discharged because of recent regulations, have been made at the offices of Congressmen Thomas H. Flaherty and John W. McCormack of Boston. The workers have been lining the corridors, outside the overflowing anterooms of the two Representatives since Sept. 1.

Another group is protesting a wage cut, which went into effect this week.

Bay State Cities and Towns Cut Debt Over $23,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

they had borrowed their share of the deficit, while all 18 with equal rates would have been able to announce cuts, he said.

The result would have been, he added, that of the 83 communities 63 could have set lower rates through use of the deficit borrowing power this year. But, he said, refusal of many communities to use such authority is typical of the New England attitude toward borrowing.

But the real key to the debt record of the Massachusetts cities and towns is the debt law passed in 1913 under which debt limits were established, maximum periods for loans on various types of projects were set and procedure was outlined under which the communities must repay their loans at definite annual percentages, Mr. Waddell explained.

Mainly because of this law since 1932 the annual payments on previous loans have overbalanced new loans except in 1938 when the communities borrowed approximately $11,500,000 more than they paid out.

Other Projects

The $23,000,000 reduction in the total debt since 1932, Mr. Waddell pointed out, is all the more interesting and important when it is realized that beside the $69,000,000 borrowed during the period for relief, $11,000,000 was borrowed for funding temporary loans and abatement of taxes, $4,000,000 in Municipal Financial Year Adjustments loans was floated in 1934 and the cities and towns financed their share of PWA projects.

At the same time State debt started to mount until in November, 1938, end of the fiscal year, the net direct debt of the State hit the record height of $40,685,084. In November, 1931, the State debt totaled $9,845,705. Thus the State debt increased approximately $31,000,000 during the period when the municipal debt was cut $23,000,000.

Yet the State's borrowing record is still among the best in the nation. Twenty-three states have a lower ratio of debt to 100 per cent valuation than Massachusetts, according to a survey made by R. K. Webster & Co., Inc., of New York. The Massachusetts ratio is .8 per cent. Many of the states with lower ratios are sparsely settled western states which do not have the problems which face a highly industrialized state like Massachusetts.

State Debt Cut

Furthermore, by November, 1940, the Massachusetts State debt will be cut to approximately $22,000,000 through debt payments provided for in the biennial budget of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall whose administration must pay off nearly half the net direct debt piled up by previous administrations. By far the greatest amount of the record debt total was incurred by the last four Democratic administrations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Waddell's reports show that the entire funded debt of the 39 Massachusetts cities amounts to only 3.87 per cent of their total valuations. Similarly, the funded debt of the 87 larger towns reaches only 1.69 per cent of their valuations, while that of the remaining smaller towns amounts to only 1.03 per cent.

These percentages would be cut sharply if borrowing for such revenue producing plants as water systems, municipal lighting plants, and subways were eliminated from the total.

Bay State Ready For Eventualities

Officials in the office of Adjutant General Edgar C. Erickson, of Massachusetts, disclosed today that the Adjutant General's Department is prepared for immediate action in case mobiilzation of the military forces of the United States should be ordered by President Roosevelt.

While State officials acknowledged that this Country has proclaimed its neutrality, they pointed out that the Military Department is required to be "prepared for any eventuality" under which armed forces greater than the present "reduced peace-time strength" would be needed.

As a result, the Adjutant General has worked out a "corps area recruiting plan" and a "protective mobilization plan" for use in case of mobilization—which, it is pointed out, might precede a declaration of war—and a "selective service plan" for use if a form of draft were approved by Congress.

Faster and faster··racing the sun
Yet man's voice is *swifter-winged*

Yankee Clippers spanning the Atlantic now make New York to Southampton a day's hop. One hundred and fifty to two hundred miles an hour today. Speeds up to five hundred planned for tomorrow.

Yet speed, itself, is eclipsed, time and space made nothing in the breathless moment your voice travels by telephone. Mind meets mind. Heart touches heart. Distance doesn't count. A vast continent, the whole world is your home town by telephone.

Like the airplane, the telephone is continually pioneering. Yesterday, Long Distance called you back when your party was ready. Today you call out-of-town points as easily as you make local calls, usually while you hold the line.

Such progress in speed and ease of telephone communication, like the progress of aviation, depends upon close coordination of operation with research and manufacture. Bell Telephone Laboratories and the Western Electric Company, centralizing research and manufacture for the Bell System, keep your telephone service constantly in advance of telephone service anywhere else in the world . . . making it even more convenient and swifter . . . at the lowest possible cost.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Rookie Line-Up These Days at National League Field—Grid Game in N. Y. Tonight

Bees Put Accent on Youth In New York Giant Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As it is now apparent that the Bees are wandering aimlessly in the lower half of the National League standing, Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel are looking to the future with an accent on youth. New ball players are more numerous than paying customers at the Allston Hive these pleasant autumn afternoons.

If the Bees eventually negotiate that elusive sixth-place hurdle in the limited time remaining, it will probably be through the freshmen play of such youngsters as Bill Weitelmann, shortstop; Carvel Rowell, center fielder; Sibby Sisti, second baseman; George Barnicle, pitcher, and Ralph Hodgin, outfielder—all with the parent organization now that the Eastern League season has ended for Hartford. Of this group, only Rowell and Hodgin are old enough to vote, and they haven't been doing it long.

Rowell Is Green

Although he is still green, Stengel picks out Rowell as a young man very likely to succeed under the pressure of the National League.

"That boy can do a few things right now that some of these other fellows haven't learned in six or seven years of pro ball," said the manager of the Bees. "He's a streak on those bases and he doesn't fall asleep out there either. With a little coaching, he'll be a pretty good base runner. He was thrown out stealing only four times with Hartford."

Rowell came into the Boston dugout after taking a turn at the batting cage. Stengel called him over to where he was sitting on the bench.

Drag Bunting

"You do all right up there," said Casey, pointing a finger toward the serious face of the outfielder. "I like the way you drag those bunts. If you can keep practicing that, you'll get on base against some of these tough pitchers—pitchers with enough on the ball to stop you cold if you swing hard. You've got the speed to get down that line, too. You drag the ball better than Hassett and he's been trying to get it down for seven years."

Rowell wanted to know the best situations in which to drag. (A drag bunt is a ball pushed to the right of the pitching mound, between the first baseman and pitcher, but not hard enough for the second baseman to handle. Rowell, being a left-hander, can get away from the plate faster than a righthander after tapping the ball.)

Mize and Bonura

"Well," continued the manager, "a lot depends on who's playing first base and who's pitching. Mize and Bonura are good fellows to bunt against, because they get in their own way out there. Camille, no. McCormick, no. Fletcher, maybe. Drag those sidearm right-handers, particularly when they throw you that slow curve. I'll name a few more fellows as I think of them."

Rowell played second base for Dayton (Ohio) in the Middle Atlantic League in 1938, but was declared a free agent by Judge Landis at the end of the season. The Bees promptly signed him. When Stengel saw him try to stop ground balls with his chest, he chased him into the outfield. With the help of Johnny Cooney and Casey, the boy may become a 154-game outfielder. That left-handed power at the plate is in his favor. His immediate need is a more accurate throwing arm and better judgment on low line drives hit over second base.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Giants close their current series here tomorrow, but it will not be their final 1939 appearance in the Hub . . . They come back for games Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 . . . Stengel to one of the rookies: "Don't let that name Giants worry you. They're only about seven games better than we are and we've been going backwards most of the year" . . . The Bees have purchased Don French, right-handed pitcher, from Indianapolis for 1940 delivery at Bradenton . . . He has won 14 and lost nine in the American Association . . . The Red Sox waiver transfer of Jake Wade to the Browns caused no excitement at Fenway Park . . . He has the "stuff" to be a winning pitcher, but nobody can get him interested in his work . . . The Reds are now 5½ games up on the Cardinals . . . McKechnie will win.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press
(Time Is Eastern Standard)

American League

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

National League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn, played former date.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Windward Tack

Sailing is a popular sport along New England's shore, and The Christian Science Monitor gives summer regattas special and expert reporting. Monitor boating news is on a par with its excellent sports news from all over the world, and is a popular feature of the Boston and New England Edition.

CENTS A DAY TO SUBSCRIBERS EVERYWHERE

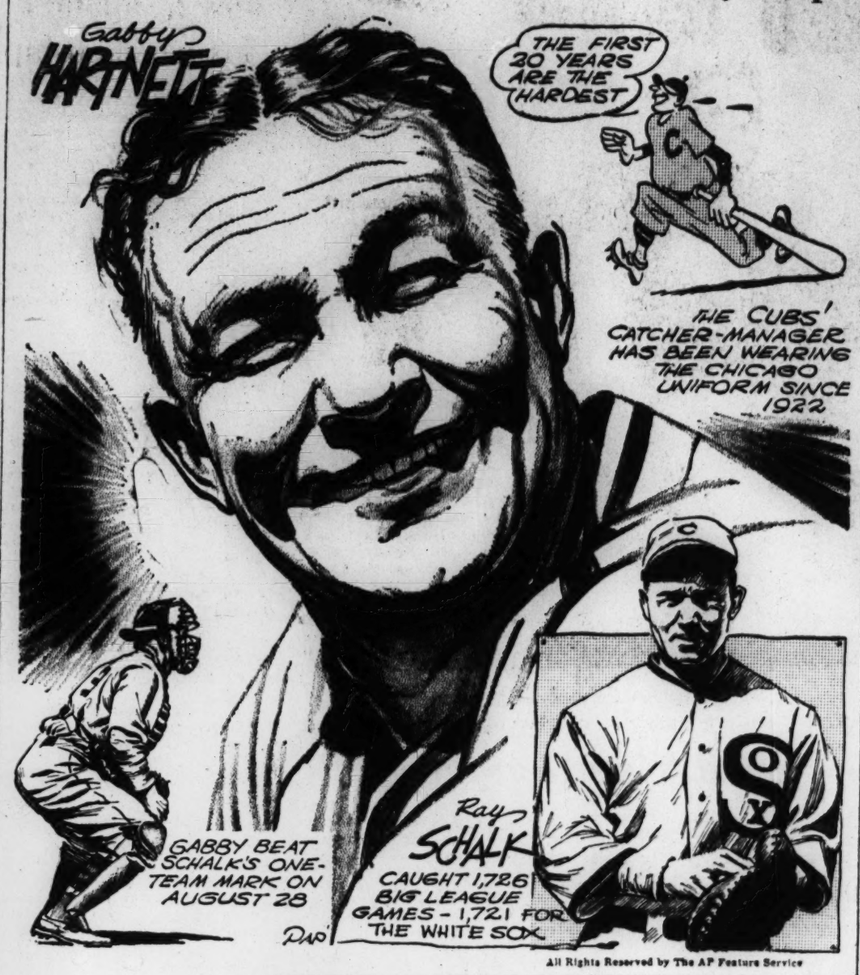
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Record Wrecker —By Pap'


Gabby HARTNETT
THE FIRST 20 YEARS ARE THE HARDEST
THE CUBS' CATCHER-MANAGER HAS BEEN WEARING THE CHICAGO UNIFORM SINCE 1922
GABBY BEAT SCHALK'S ONE-TEAM MARK ON AUGUST 28
Ray SCHALK
CAUGHT 1,726 BIG LEAGUE GAMES - 1,721 FOR THE WHITE SOX
Pap

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Another supposedly "untouchable" baseball record fell when Gabby Hartnett wiped out Ray Schalk's mark of catching 1,721 games from 1912 through 1928. The portly catcher-manager of the Chicago Cubs caught his 1,722nd game on Aug. 28 to pass the mark set by Schalk with the Chicago White Sox. The next mark due to fall today before Hartnett's assault is Schalk's major league mark of 1,728 games made with the White Sox and the New York Giants.

The record books credited Hartnett with only 1,721 games on Aug. 21, but actually there was one more game, the only contest Gabby worked behind the plate in 1929, that escaped the record compilers. Hartnett was on the sidelines most of the 1929 season.

Hartnett, nearing his fortieth birthday, has written some important catching records into the books. The Gabby One has caught 100 or more games in the National League for a dozen years, eight of those years in succession. He has a mark of handling 452 chances without making an error between Aug. 19, 1933 and June 20, 1934. Seven times he has led National League catchers in fielding percentages between the years of 1925 and 1937.

The game in which Hartnett relieved Schalk of the "workhorse" honors was an auspicious one. Gabby worked behind the plate while the 42-year-old Charlie Root toiled on the mound to defeat the Phillies, 5-3, at Shibe Park.

Hartnett is working his 18th season behind the plate for the Cubs. His entire big league life has been spent in a Chicago uniform. He hasn't many more games left in his string, perhaps, but it is dangerous to predict just how much longer he can carry on as an active player. Those foolish experts who hastily wrote his big league obituary after the disastrous 1929 season were forced to eat their words when Gabby bounded back the following season to catch 141 games, drive in 122 runs and bat .339 for a total of 320 bases. Just about the biggest year of his career.

—Pap'.

..YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Larry French, Cubs—Scattered 10 hits, struck out seven without giving a base on balls, and hit home run with one on to beat Cardinals.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—His homer in eighth inning broke tie to bring 2-1 victory over Red Sox.

Dutch Leonard, Senators—Earned his 17th victory with nine-hit pitching, nothing better than singles, against Athletics.

Burgess Whitehead, Giants—Got three singles, driving in three runs and scoring twice, to lead 16-hit attack on Bees.

Paul Waner, Pirates, and Ernie Lombardi and Ival Goodman, Reds—Waner got three hits in first game, bringing tying run across with single in ninth and winning run in 11th on single and an error; two Redleg stars hit homers to lead 1-hit attack in nightcap.

John Rigney and John Rosenthal, White Sox—Six-hit pitching by Rigney augmented by Rosenthal's three-run homer bashed Browns 7-2.

Dixie Walker, Dodgers—His two singles drove home both runs as Brooklyn beat Phillies 2-1.

Archie McKain and Rudy York, Tigers—Former's nine-hit hurling and latter's two-run homer brought 2-0 shutout against Indians.

Rudolph Harbig, German sprinter, was timed at 46 seconds in the 400-meter dash.

Short Passes Characterize Northeastern Grid Attack

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A coaching genius of the Southwest, who gave to all-America football teams those two forward passing sharpshooters — Sammy Baugh and Davey O'Brien—may prove to have given the inspiration which will lead Northeastern from a season with poor prospects into one which will satisfy all.

Dutch Meyer, the Texas Christian mentor whose teams have made football history in this country, has set an example which Coach Jimmy Dunn of the Huskies hopes to be able to follow.

Potent Attack

Jimmy, of course, does not expect in one season to bring to Northeastern the passing success which has characterized Meyer's teams. But he does hope that some of Dutch's principles and strategies may turn the Huskies' air attack into a very potent weapon.

In fact, Dunn has already begun to impart some of the Meyer system to his squad, which is now working out in double sessions at Huntington Field, Brookline.

"I saw Dutch at the Boston College football coaching school this summer," Jimmy declared between workouts. "This year I am going to make use of his deceptive cuts and fakes, incorporating with them a few ideas I worked out myself."

Lacks Passer

Because of the fact that Northeastern's passing combination of the last three years, Foxy Flumere and Jim Connolly, who worked about 65 per cent of the Huskies' passes, has gone, Dunn finds himself in rather a peculiar position. He intends to make the Northeastern attack an aerial one primarily, but he lacks a good passer.

In workouts so far this week, Jimmy has been concentrating on short passes, with the Meyer fakes and cuts coming into prominent action. Ken Harding, last year's blocking back, but who has not yet been out for practice, is the one on whom Dunn's hopes center for a thrower, and incidentally for a kicker. Ray Yetten, second-string back last year, may develop into a passer to give more deception to the backfield.

Few Long Passes

Because of the lack of a strong passer, few long heaves are slated to be seen in Northeastern's games this fall. The duty of catching the balance of the passes will probably fall on the ends, of whom Dunn appears to have enough. Besides his captain, Connie Sullivan, he can count on Carl Johnson, a last year's veteran, Gardner Holmes, a letterman, and Paul Mann, freshman end a year ago.

Meanwhile, Dunn's development of his passing game was still hampered by the scarcity of players. His full program, however, is scheduled to get under way early next week, when he expects to have his capacity squad of 35 men on hand. Monday, though, single sessions are in order, and Jimmy will have just three weeks in which to prepare for the opening affair with St. Anselm's Sept. 30.

* * *

Herb Gallagher, the Huskies' hockey and baseball coach, has been helping Dunn by assisting Harold Kopp coach the linemen. Herb spent the summer on the Cape as playing-manager of the Bourne baseball team. Although Bourne did not fare well in the Cape League (through no fault of his), Herb had one of his best summers, personally. For one thing, he batted well over .325. Gallagher, incidentally, arrived in Boston at 3:30 a. m. Tuesday morning, and was in football togs by 9:30 a. m.

Dorothy Traung Rallies to Win

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 7 (AP)—Defending Champion Dorothy Traung of San Francisco rallied after falling two holes behind Mrs. J. H. Heim of Kane, Pa., yesterday and with a string of pars beat her opponent 3 and 2, in the second round of the Mason and Dixon women's golf tournament.

Mrs. Betty Meckley of Washington eliminated the Ohio State champion, Mrs. Linton Fallis, Toledo, 5 and 4. She played out the extra holes and scored a 76, lowest round of the tournament.

Miss Kyer Wins

Jean Kyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., former Michigan State champion and co-medalist with Virginia Guilfoil of Syracuse, N. Y., romped to an easy triumph over Virginia Paddock of Detroit, 7 and 6. Miss Kyer reached the turn with a one-over-par 38 and four up.

Miss Guilfoil defeated Mrs. E. W. Stifel, Wheeling veteran, 6 and 4, and Mrs. D. F. Manion of Oil City, Pa., scored an upset 3-and-2 victory over Mrs. Leon Solomon of Memphis. Another surprise was the 3-and-2 defeat of blonde Marion Brown of Washington, by Mrs. T. E. Schulderberg of Baltimore, who had nine one-putt greens.

Mrs. S. A. Israel Jr., New Orleans, bowed to Mary Fine of Scranton 3 and 2, and Ann Hoblitzell, West Virginia champion, put out Mrs. L. G. Kaye of Prospect, Ky., 3 and 2.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.364	Weitelmann	.333
Berger	.333	Hassett	.325
Finney	.328	Garms	.314
Williams	.324	Cuccinello	.308
Doerr	.316	West	.280
Cramer	.307	Mateski	.279
Cronin	.299	Outlaw	.274
Tabor	.295	Miller	.269
Carey	.292	Rowell	.267
Peacock	.292	Cooney	.255
Vosmik	.276	Andrews	.250
Berg	.273	Masi	.250
Nonnenkamp	.257	Lopez	.249
Desautels	.238	Warstler	.243
		Sisti	.215
		Hodgin	.172

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	1	0	Posedel	15	10
Grove	13	4	Lanning	5	4
Ostermueller	11	3	Fette	10	10
Heving	10	3	Moran	1	1
Dickman	7	3	Sullivan	5	6
Auker	9	8	Errickson	4	6
Lefebvre	1	1	MacFayden	8	13
Galehouse	7	8	Turner	4	9
Wilson	8	11	Frankhouse	0	2
			Barnicle	0	0

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Brooklyn (2) Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, St. Louis at Chicago.

American League

Cleveland at St. Louis, Washington at Philadelphia, Boston at New York. Only games scheduled.

Sport Briefs

Detroit's baseball attendance record was broken when 56,272 saw a double-header.

The club grip is the first fundamental of the golf swing, according to Ralph Guldahl.

The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues was organized 38 years ago.

Land speed racing rules require a measured mile in two directions for new records.

All-Star Contest Presents New Angles Toward Answer

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The novelty of college all-star football teams playing established professional elevens is gone. The pre-season games no longer reopen the discussion of the relative merits of good professional teams versus good college teams. The games played these several seasons past have done little or nothing toward arriving at any sort of convincing answer.

It remains for a Worcester man, Stanley Woodward, former Boston sports writer and now sports editor of the Herald-Tribune in New York, to bestir a new angle to the whole thing. Tonight the Eastern All-Stars, Woodward's own selection, face the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds in a contest that has many new phases for speculation.

Nearly One Team

For the most part this college collection is one of all-star variety. Behind the selection however, is thought that might come nearer to answering the pro team versus the college team, than all such previous affairs. The starting college line-up tonight is not so much one of all-stars as of one college team.

The hope behind the starting line-up is plain to see. Of the 11 men named to face the Giants nine are from University of Pittsburgh and two are from Carnegie Tech. To weld this outfit as near to that of a regulation one-college team line-up, Dr. John Bain Sutherland, former coach of the Pittsburgh Panthers, has drilled them in the style of play they are accustomed to. The Carnegie men fit nicely for their college coach, Bill Kern, is a former Pitt player and schooled the Tech gridsters in at least the essential fundamentals of the Sutherland system.

Starters Trained Alike

The 11 men starting the game against the Giants are good football players and are equipped with the system they know so well as well as being acquainted with the majority of their team mates. The result will be the nearest solution to the college team vs. the pro team yet tried. Another factor that is not being hidden is that the Pittsburgh men hope to do well for their old coach Jock Sutherland.

Sutherland resigned from Pittsburgh at the conclusion of the last season and many of the players are of the impression that their former coach was dealt an unkind blow. The good Jock is out of coaching at present, except for this one assignment, and it is the aim and purpose of his former players, temporarily under his guidance again tonight, to make a good showing for him.

Answer Early

Those who have long sought the answer to the chances of good college teams against good pro teams are planning to be on hand at the Polo Grounds early this evening. The answer, if one is to be had, is in the starting line-up and after the substitutions begin the game reverts to the collective all-stars rather than the one college team.

When the Pittsburgh alumni players leave the game the All-Stars lose little in the way of man-power and brilliance for Columbia, Syracuse, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Manhattan, Harvard and Holy Cross greats of last year are ready to try conclusions with the pros. Among that group to mention only the New Englanders are Bill Osmanski and Joe Delaney of Holy Cross, Bob Gibson and Bob MacLeod of Dartmouth, Irving Hall of Brown and Cliff Wilson of Harvard. Others, too numerous to mention augment the All-Star hopes.

Giants' Incentive

The Giants have their own incentives to beat these all-stars regardless of relative merits, Jock Sutherland, or past results, they are definitely wage-earners now and the salary begins or ends with what they do on the field of play game by game. At this early stage of the season the veterans and recruits of the Giants are after regular jobs and their showing against these All-Stars tonight has much to do with the disposition of each and every one. They have themselves to look after and can afford little sympathy to the All-Stars or their ideals.

The game tonight should draw some 50,000 spectators and the affair looks like the most successful since the annual clashes began four years ago. The contest is scheduled to begin at 7:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Predicts Course Will Hold Back Amateur Stars

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Pro Alex Cunningham said yesterday that the country's ranking amateurs wouldn't take his North Shore Country Club layout apart during the national amateur golf tournament, opening Monday.

"As the course stands now," Cunningham said, "it is 7,022 yards long and no more than a sound, fair test of the game.

"Somebody might get hot enough for a 68 or 69 but there'll be few if any of those; and I'll guarantee you there won't be any 66's. The course is a little harder now than when Johnny Goodman won the national open here in 1933 with a 72-hole aggregate of 287."

Several top-fighters found the course plenty tough just as Cunningham predicted. Defending champion Willie Turnesa, who arrived from Buffalo, turned in the only sub-par round, a 36-35—71, one under regulation figures.

Charles Yates of Atlanta, 1938 British amateur champion, carded a 73.

It was announced that Tommy Tailer of New York, an alternate, would replace George Voight, another New Yorker, who withdrew.

May Suspend Play

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 7 (AP)—If Canada joins Great Britain in declaring war against Germany, the American Hockey Association may suspend play for the coming season, W. F. Grant, President of the A. H. A. told friends last night in a telephonic conversation from New York.

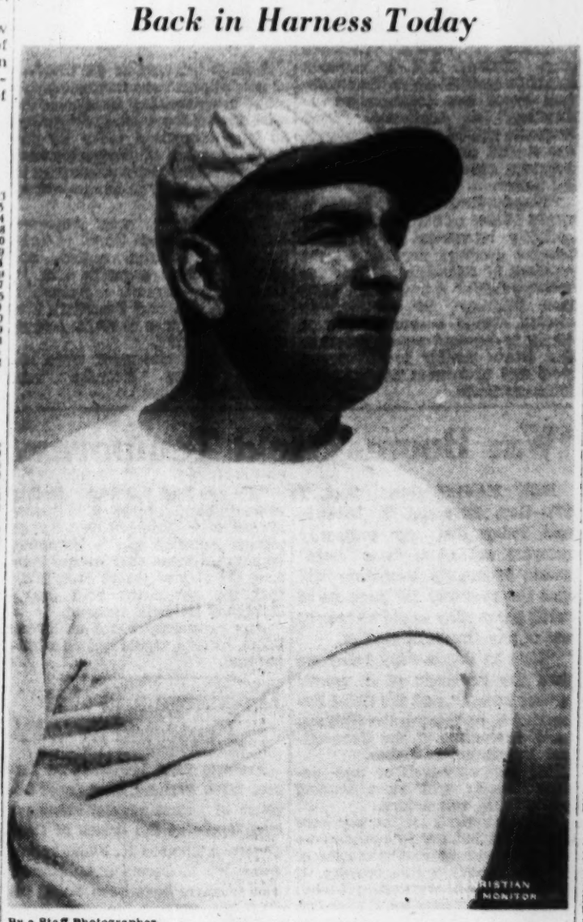
Approximately 90 per cent of the professional hockey players in the United States come from Canada. If these players are called to the colors, almost all the leagues would be forced to halt play, Grant said.

Hockey Meeting

TORONTO, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Rules and Management Committees of the National Hockey League met here today to clear the decks for the annual general meeting of the League in Detroit Sept. 20.

The Rules Committee consists of Lester Patrick, New York Rangers; Art Ross, Boston Bruins, and Conn Smythe, Toronto Maple Leafs. Members of the Management Committee are James Norris, Detroit Red Wings; John Kirkpatrick, Rangers, and Smythe.

Back in Harness Today



By a Staff Photographer

Pat Hanley

Boston University football coach who greeted the Terrier candidates at Nickerson Field this morning

Around The Hub

Athletics vs. War

War may be gripping the peoples of the world, but here in the United States sports continue their way as usual. And while newspapers are filled with items from across the water, encroaching upon space normally given to local affairs, the sport pages are still allocated their full number of columns.

The Olympics, scheduled for Finland, may be canceled; the Ryder Cup postponement may mean cancellation; the National Hockey League may be forced to suspend operations, and Americans may in the near future be competing for American instead of world championships. The point is that sports have a definite place in the life of this nation, and exercise a salutary effect on the citizenry.

It is unfortunate that more athletes cannot take part in international competitions, for certainly those who have mingled with stars of other countries have no hatred for one another. And it might not be a bad idea for the head men in various countries to meet on the track, or on the tennis court, or even at a chess board, instead of at the conference table.

Latest development in the international sports picture, of course, is the decision of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association to permit its Davis Cup team to participate in the national championships starting today at Forest Hills, instead of forcing them to return home for war service. Such a decision does not make American relations with Australia any worse. On the contrary it increases an already deep respect.

In conclusion, it might be pointed out that one of the greatest needs today is a universal language. Sports are about the closest thing to a universal language in the world. A program of more sports—not to prove which nation is the best physically, as certain totalitarian states have come to regard the Olympics, but to provide a common meeting ground for all nations—is still a pretty good way to promote peace.

* * *

If anything should happen to the solidarity of the National Hockey League, the Boston Garden might try to maintain a winter schedule for the Olympets softball team. The Olympets have established a definite following, and their schedule has been increased beginning this week when the local girls are slated to play hostesses here tomorrow night against the Langley Girls of Portland, Maine, and again on Saturday night, when the Stamford Connecticut Nutmegs invade.

* * *

As soon as tonight's all-star game is over in New York Coach Swede Nelson will begin to assemble his all-stars for the game against the Washington Redskins here Monday night. Interest in this game is mounting daily, and the genial Swede has collected a formidable group to represent Boston. Tickets are on sale for the game now.

* * *

Frank Leahy pleased Boston College Alumni last night when he stated that Charlie O'Rourke would be passing frequently and Lou Montgomery would be given plenty of chances to carry the ball.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Sept. 6

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Rolfe, 3b	3	0	2	2	1	1	0
Keller, rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	1	2	5	2	0	0
Dickey, c	3	0	1	1	5	2	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Powell, lf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Dahlgren, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Gomez, p	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	2	7	11	27	9	0
BOSTON							
Cramer, cf	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Vosmik, lf	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Williams, rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	0	0	0	4	0	1
Cronin, ss	3	0	1	1	2	3	1
*Nonnenkamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	3	1
Doerr, 2b	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
Desautels, c	3	0	0	0	6	2	0
†Carey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grove, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	36	1	6	7	24	9	4

*Ran for Cronin in ninth. †Batted for Desautels in ninth.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Williams, Di Maggio, Two-base hits, Powell, Cramer. Home run, Di Maggio. Stolen base, Di Maggio. Sacrifices, Vosmik, Doerr. Double play, Desautels and Doerr. Left on bases, New York 10, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Gomez 7, by Grove 3. Struck out, by Grove 5, by Gomez 5. Umpires, Summers, Pipgras and Basil. Time, 1h., 38m. Attendance, 11,215.

Bees

Sept. 6

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Whitehead, 2b	5	2	3	3	4	5	0
Moore, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Demaree, rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Seeds, cf	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Danning, c	5	2	2	3	4	0	0
McCarthy, 1b	4	0	3	4	11	0	0
Jurges, ss	4	1	1	1	1	4	3	0
Hafey, 3b	4	3	1	1	0	4	0
Gumbert, p	3	2	2	2	0	3	0
Totals	38	10	16	18	27	15	0
BOSTON							
Sisti, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	4	0
Garms, lf	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
Weitelmann, ss	3	0	1	1	0	4	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	2	3	10	2	0
Rowell, cf	3	0	1	1	1	1	1
West, rf	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	0	1
Lopez, c	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Warstler, ss	4	0	0	0	2	3	1
*Hodgin, lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Posedel, p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
†Outlaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnicle, p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
‡Masi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	9	11	27	19	4

*Batted for Warstler in 4th. †Batted for Posedel in 6th. ‡Batted for Barnicle in 9th.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	—10
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 4

Runs batted in, Rowell 2, West, Whitehead 2, Moore 2, Demaree 2, Jurges, Gumbert, McCarthy, Lopez. Two-base hits, Hassett, Danning, McCarthy, West. Hits, off Posedel, 13 in 6 innings; off Barnicle, 3 in 3 innings. Left on bases, New York 7, Boston 7. Sacrifices, Moore, Demaree, Rowell, Gumbert. Base on balls by Gumbert 3, by Posedel, by Barnicle 2. Struck out, by Gumbert 4, by Posedel, by Barnicle 2. Double plays, Sisti, Warstler and Hassett; Whitehead, Jurges and McCarthy; Weitelmann, Sisti and Hassett. Losing pitcher, Posedel. Time, 2h., 5m. Umpires, Stewart, Campbell and Magerkurth. Attendance, 1821.

Cal's Gridiron Practice Starts Sept. 14—Wallace Wade Has Host of Sprinters

California's Football Prospects Look Good

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Football at the University of California this season is going to be all right, thank you. Everything points to maintenance of the best won-and-lost record in the Pacific Coast Conference for the past four seasons.

These four seasons have been seasons under Coach Leonard B. "Stub" Allison, and no other western mentor of major standing can point to a record of only five Conference losses in four years.

Confidence over the ensuing schedule is justified, however, merely by comparison with last season. After having won the 1938 Rose Bowl championship, the Bears ambled on to the greensward last fall grumbling over the loss of Johnny Meek, Sammy Chapman (now of the Athletics), Bob Herwig, Vard Stockton, Claude Evans, and Perry Schwartz, all "greats." About the only "great" left was Vic Bottari, at quarter. Yet the Vallego Venetian found ample support to break through for a Conference tie—Cal's loss to U. S. C. being the only Conference loss in two years.

Popular With Team

Major concern centers around a spark-plug to replace Vic, now scampering on pro gridirons. Already there is one, Halfback Louis Smith. A senior, he's had plenty of seasoning in the backfield, after being switched from end on the gamble of Coach Allison that Smith, a cinch for all-America end, could also gain that rank as a wing-back. Last year Louie was the fifth best ground-gainer in the Far West. Needless to say, he's all-around in ability and popular with the whole team—enough to insure his leadership.

It's true that nine of the returning lettermen are seniors, but scouts have not been idle, and additions from the 1938 frosh and transfers from junior colleges and other schools already show that the 1938 varsity characteristic—lightest line of any major team—is gone. Coach Allison may have lost six of his 1938 regular, but the marching-on of time promises to make up for all this.

Although Louie Smith is going to call signals, Bottari's halfback position is going to be filled to the brim with able Tony Firpo, who last year was the 12th best ground gainer in the Far West. Like Bottari, passing is his meat. He keeps is all-year trim as a member of the baseball team, and his arm is getting to treat a pigskin as if it were no more bulky than a baseball.

Promising Passers

The Bears have depended upon Bottari's passing during the past three years; in addition to Firpo, Coach Allison is glad to report, there now are such promising passers as Fullback Ted Hubert and Halfback Orville Hatcher, who ran wild in spring practice, and Fullbacks Carl Hoberg and Jack McQuary, sophomores.

Guards and tackles are bigger and just as tough as the hearty men who did so well last season. And any team with these positions well filled is a team well off.

The turn-out for opening practice on Sept. 14 finds the following ready, willing, and most of them able:

Left ends: Bill Huters, So., Carl Leipzig, So., Ted Staffier, Jr., Bob Wilhelm, Sr.
Left tackles: Jim Lang, Sr., Bob Reinhard, Sr., and Perry Conner, Sr.
Left guards: Jim McDaniel, Sr., Bill Piasch, Sr., Bob Hongola, So., Art Anderson, Jr.
Centers: Dave Queen, Jr., Ralph Sauer, Sr., Walter Yachmenoff, So., Dick Folmer, So.
Right guards: Ray Rosso, Sr., Chas. Donohoe, Jr., Vincent Herrero, So., Richard Folmer, So.
Right tackles: Jack Smith, Sr., Lee Artoe, Sr., Paul Holmes, So.
Right ends: Paul Semmens, Sr., Ray Amling, So., Morley Mathewson, Jr., Leonard Tucker, So., Ray Dunn, So.
Left halfbacks: Tony Firpo, Jr., Orville Hatcher, So., "Twink" Franklin, Sr., Cliff Perry, Sr.
Right halfbacks: Louis Smith, Sr., Gerald Lutes, Jr., Harry Lieb, Jr., Jack Hay, Sr., and Jean Witter, So.
Quarterbacks: Bill Elmire, Jr., Glenn Whalen, Jr., Joe Merlo, So., Pete Youdall, So.
Fullbacks: Ted Hubert, Sr., Carl Hobert, So., Jack McQuary, So.

Robert K. Shellaby

Predictions for Tennessee Do Not Bother Vols' Coach

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The experts have placed Tennessee's Volunteers "on the spot," but the man entrusted with lifting them off it—Major Robert Reese Neyland—isn't upset about the task.

"I'm not losing any sleep over the fact we've been picked as the No. 1 team of the South," said Neyland, adding tersely: "We'll have a good ball club."

Coming from the usually taciturn former Army engineer who has won 98, lost 12 and tied 8 games in 12 years at Tennessee, that's a fair warning.

Defeated Oklahoma

Six of those 12 years, Neyland steered his team through undefeated seasons. Five of them, however, were marred by tie games. Last year the Vols routed 10 opponents for the Southeastern Conference crown and then defeated Oklahoma, Big Six champions, 17 to 0, in the Orange Bowl.

Twenty-one lettermen will form the nucleus for this team, including eight starters from last year. The backfield quartet, sparked by Quarterback George Cafego, a fine passer, runner, kicker and blocker, returns intact, and though none of the foursome weighs more than 180 pounds, they make up in talent and versatility what they lack in weight and power.

Excellent Blocker

Capt. Sammy Bartholomew is a blocker par excellence. His halfback running mate, Bob Foxx, has few peers at running reverses and snagging passes. Leonard Coffman is a knifing fullback who lopes with the speed of a deer once in a broken field.

Hole at Ends

The backfield presents one major problem—replacing Walter (Babe) Wood, Cafego's understudy. Fighting it out for this post are Buist Warren, 165-pound junior, and Johnny Butler, 160-pound sophomore. Both kick, pass and run, but experience probably will give Warren the nod.

There's a gaping hole at the ends left by the loss of Bowden Wyatt and George Hunter. Ed Cifers, 190, and Jimmy Coleman, 180, figure to plug the terminals satisfactorily, but the reserves are problematical. Cifers and Coleman saw a lot of service a year ago as sophomores.

From tackle to tackle Vol forewall should stack up with the best. It will average about 190 pounds and experienced men are available for every spot, topped by a couple of hefty guards, Bob Suffridge, 186, and Ed Molinski, 187.

The schedule gives Tennessee a breathing spell between each of its major foes. Opening with North Carolina State Sept. 29, the Vols meet Sewanee, Oct. 7; Chattanooga, 14; Alabama, 21; Mercer, 28; Louisiana State, Nov. 4; The Citadel, 11; Vanderbilt, 18; Kentucky, 30, and Auburn, Dec. 9.

Seen and Heard

Giants-Dodgers Alternate

Fritz Ostermueller, Red Sox southpaw, has beaten the Washington Senators seven out of eight times. . . . Shocking! Bill McKechnie's Reds had won 15 straight games from the Phillies until Higbe halted them—and right in the middle of their pennant drive, too. . . . The rivalry between the Dodgers and Giants remains even, at nine each, they have alternated in winning their last 14 games. The only time a team has won two straight was May 30 and 31 when the Brooklyns took the second of a doubleheader and won again the next day.

♦ ♦ ♦

Steamship lines do all right booking grid teams to and from Hawaii. This fall the Pacific Coast All-Stars, Fresno State, College of the Pacific and Oregon State embark for the island and University of Hawaii and McKinley High visit the States. . . . Cliff Wilson, Harvard blocking back last year, wore his college number in the All-Star-Pro game in New York—22. Coaches cannot abandon the huddle until some really smart quarterbacks show up and these days they are not being trained that way in high school and prep school. . . . After the foot-fault troubles of last year, Adrian Quist must feel pretty good today.

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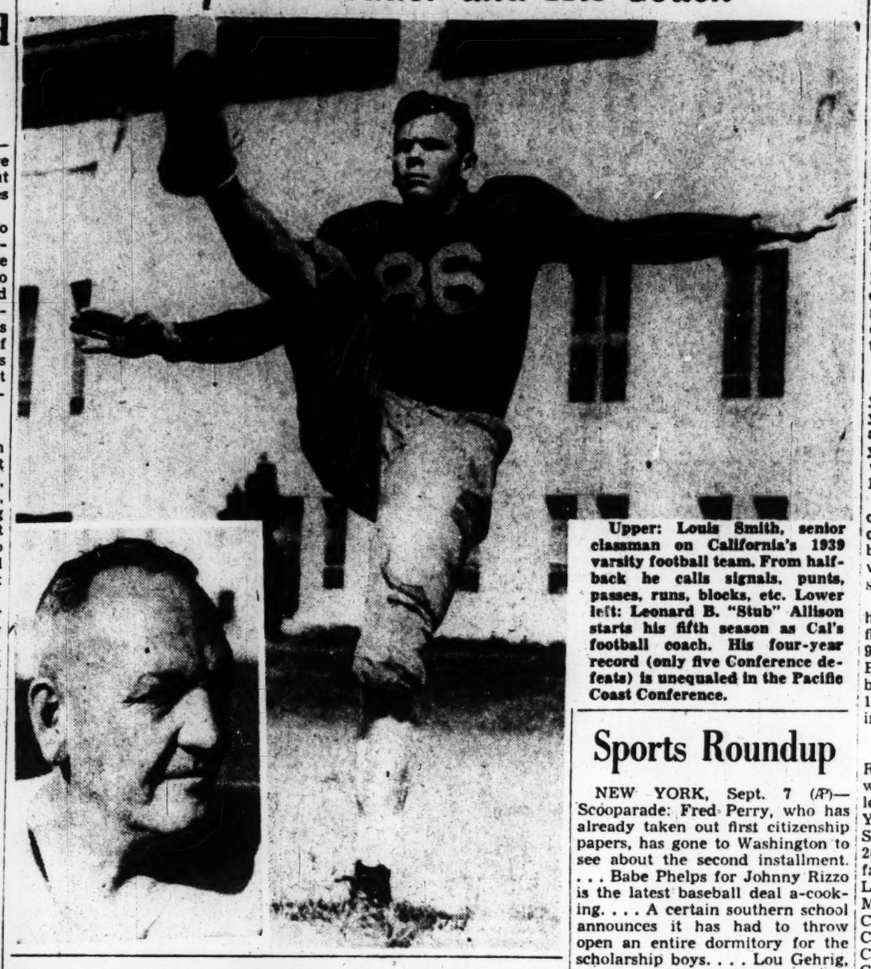
Top hitter for the Brooklyn Dodgers is none other than Van Lingle Mungo. The regulars are not among the .300 hitters, and his average for 29 games was .345. . . . All the Yankee regulars have gone over the .300-hit margin for the season. . . . Frank Frisch gave his successor, Ray Blades, a load to carry when he predicted the Cardinals should win the pennant. . . . Bob Sauer, brother of George Sauer, New Hampshire grid coach, has shifted from Alabama to Nebraska where George starred as a fullback. . . . Ryder Cup cancellation is a sad blow to the American pro golfers.

Popular Leader and His Coach



Upper: Louis Smith, senior classman on California's 1939 varsity football team. From halfback he calls signals, punts, passes, runs, blocks, etc. Lower left: Leonard B. "Stub" Allison starts his fifth season as Cal's football coach. His four-year record (only five Conference defeats) is unequaled in the Pacific Coast Conference.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Bonura on New York Bench

Come to think of it, the Giants have spent a comfortable fortune—in the vicinity of $100,000—for first basemen since Memphis Bill Terry stepped down off the bag and still they haven't found a man who can satisfy them through a 154-game schedule. Buddy Hassett was purchased from the Yankees and shipped to Brooklyn in 1936, along with a bundle of paper money, to make possible the return of Sambo Leslie to the Polo Grounds. Considering the value of Hassett, who now is starring in Boston, Sambo cost the Giants about $40,000.

Terry personally scouted Johnny McCarthy at Newark and took him for $40,000 when Leslie quickly faded out of the picture. Mac is an artist with a mit, but the opposition takes a breathing spell when he walks up to the plate. Zeke Bonura, who was allowed to leave the American League via Washington, set the Giants back about $30,000. For a while the good-natured southerner was a sensation at the Polo Grounds, but recently Terry has cooled on him because of his shortcomings in the field. The New Orleans boy has been no bargain in the batters' box either, despite a respectable looking average that is over .320.

Collegian Coming

Terry is now understood to be casting anxious looks in the direction of Pittsburgh, where Elbie Fletcher makes his headquarters. But if Bill is unable to lure Elbie away from Forbes Field, the Giants' next first base guardian may be Norman "Babe" Young, formerly a star on the Fordham University nine. In fact, he figures to be in the race for the bag next spring regardless of the number of prospective first sackers Terry has on his payrol. The collegian is slugging the ball at Knoxville. When Southern Association figures were last released he was above .350. The Knoxville club has stayed in the first division a greater part of the season because of his offensive consistency. It may develop, therefore, that Terry's most likely prospect has cost him nothing.

If he gets his initial bag situation straightened out, Terry will be fairly well set for next season, exclusive of the pitching. The outfield of Mel Ott, Frank Demaree and Joe Moore should remain intact in '40. Burgess Whitehead, by his recent return to the manager's favor, seems certain to continue at second base. Bill Jurges is not apt to face any challengers for his berth at shortstop and Tom Hafey is currently filling the well-known hole at third. Tom is not exactly a ball of fire at the plate, but his defensive play at the so-called hot corner has pleased Terry. The boy is a whiz on starting double plays, he has a strong and accurate throwing arm and a good pair of hands. Harry Danning will carry on behind the plate.

Hubbell Slows Down

When it became apparent that years of heavy throwing with the lively ball had reduced Carl Hubbell's status to that of "Sunday pitcher," the Giants' hurling problem assumed major proportions. Hub was the insurance against all slumps—the man who could win that important game in every series—the difference between a pennant and the second division. But now that he cannot take his turn with the regulars, he can only lend moral support if that big game comes in the middle of the week.

Terry had hoped that Manuel "Chief" Salvo, once a training camp rookie with the Red Sox at Sarasota, would step in and win 15 or 20 games for the 1939 Giants. The towering Pacific Coast League graduate started off in an impressive manner, but the heat of midsummer slackened his pace. Now New York critics are in doubt as to the part he will play in the manager's future scheme. The Chief had a great record on the Pacific Coast, however, and there is a feeling that Terry will give him another chance to baffle National League hitters in '40.

If Terry approached the Red Sox on the subject, they would still shake their collective heads on Salvo. The boy had his powerful build and business-like fast ball at Sarasota. That towering statue, rearing up on the mound and hurling white pellets plateward, impressed the daily visitors to Payne Field. But Joe Cronin shouted: "No!"

Passing Will Offset Defenses

(This is another in the series traveling the 50-year span of the grand old man of football, Amos Alonzo Stagg.)

By Russell J. Newland

STOCKTON, Calif. (AP)—Every season there is a clamor on the part of some coaches to revise sections of the football rules or adopt new regulations. It is as inevitable as taxes.

Amos Alonzo Stagg, lifetime member of the National Rules Committee, sees no present need for changes. Beginning his golden anniversary as a gridiron tactician (he coached two years at Springfield, Mass., College, 41 at University of Chicago and is entering his seventh at the College of the Pacific) the grand old man of football thinks the game is all right as is.

Defense Caught Up

Some contend the defense has caught up with the offense. Stagg thinks not. He says there was more scoring last year than the year before. If and when the defense begins to dominate the game, the rules will be altered, take the word of the 77-year-old dean of coaches.

"I'm not a standpatter, but, as I visualize the future of the game, I think there will be a tremendous development in the skill of passing and the number of passers," Stagg said. "I think boom times are ahead for college football teams, in that every one will have one or more crack passers. I can conceive of enough improvement in the development of the aerial attack to the end that free scoring will not be stopped.

Passers Score

"It is a matter of record that whenever a team has had a superb passer and a fairly strong defense, it has produced a lot of scores. The players, as a whole, are superior now. The secret lies in the continued improvement of high and prep school passers."

Stagg probably is the oldest exponent of the open play type of game. He embraced it with the advent of the forward pass in 1906, aided by flanker plays and other decoying maneuvers. Incidentally, he thinks so well of the flanker play he will employ it for the 34th year this fall.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	78	48	.619
St. Louis	71	54	.568
Chicago	71	59	.546
New York	65	59	.524
Brooklyn	65	60	.520
Pittsburgh	58	67	.464
Boston	56	70	.444
Philadelphia	40	85	.320

Results Sept. 6
Chicago 11, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1.
New York 10, Boston 6.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4 (11 inns.).
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3 (10 inns.).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	92	38	.708
Boston	76	53	.589
Chicago	72	57	.387
Cleveland	68	60	.531
Detroit	69	61	.530
Washington	58	73	.443
Philadelphia	45	83	.352
St. Louis	35	91	.278

Results Sept. 6
Chicago 7, St. Louis 2.
New York 2, Boston 1.
Detroit 2, Cleveland 0.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 3.

Marine Riflemen Bow to Infantry In Championship

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 7 (AP)—Sergt. Coats M. Brown of the 22nd Infantry, stationed at Fort McClellan, Ala., ended the four-year reign of the U. S. Marines yesterday by winning the national individual service rifle championship at the Camp Perry matches.

The 28-year-old doughboy from Myrtlewood, Ala., beat 2,027 of the country's top-notch 30-caliber marksmen as he racked up a score of 288 of 300 in the five-stage title competition.

Scores

Brown scored 42 of 50 at 200 yards standing; 49 of 50 at 200 yards, prone, rapid rifle; 50 of 50 at both 300 yards sitting and 600 yards prone, and then hopped up with 97 of 100 in yesterday's tough 1,000-yard prone stage.

Gunnery Sergt. Claude N. Harris of the Marines, stationed at Lancaster, S. C., missed a chance to become the first man in history to win the title twice when he skidded on his last two shots.

At the end of the first four stages he was tied for the lead, but he finished the long-range event with 95 of 100 to score 288, tying Brown's score but being outranked because of the smaller count at 1,000 yards. Harris won the shoot in 1935.

Other Leaders

Another Marine, Corp. Thomas R. Mitchell of Ropeville, Texas, was third with 286 points. Other leaders: Richard Jones, Buffalo, N. Y., civilian, 285; Sergt. Edward V. Seeser, Portland, Ore. Marine, 284; Sergt. Lynn H. Clement, Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., 283; Lieut. Matt H. Frithe, Socorro, N. M., National Guard, 282; Corp. Chester E. Hodkins, Manchester, Conn., National Guard, 282; Lieut. Charles F. Harrison, Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas, 281; and Hjalmer J. Erickson, Portland, Ore., C. M. T. C., 281.

The new rifle champion also beat out the country's best a few days ago in the Coast Guard event, making him the only dual major event winner of the big matches.

For yesterday's 1,000-yard range, the sun was hidden and wind whipped the bullets as much as 30 inches off their marks.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Scooparade: Fred Perry, who has already taken out first citizenship papers, has gone to Washington to see about the second installment. . . . Babe Phelps for Johnny Rizzo is the latest baseball deal a-cooking. . . . A certain southern school announces it has had to throw open an entire dormitory for the scholarship boys. . . . Lou Gehrig, who'll retire from the Yanks after the series, has $40,000 worth of offers for next summer, including a daily 15-minute radio stunt. . . . The Phillies gave Harry Danning of the Giants a ham sandwich for a birthday present.

♦ ♦ ♦

Reward Offered

Bernie Bierman will give you a couple of football tickets if you can tell him where he can pick up the 1,063 yards he lost when Larry Buhler, Wilbur Moore and George Faust graduated.

♦ ♦ ♦

Observation: Joe McCarthy is worrying about a third starting pitcher for the World's Series. . . . Haw! . . . Sounds silly, but the longer the arcs burn at Ebbets Field, the less it costs the club. . . . Joe Moore and Harry Danning of the Giants use Paul Derringer model bats. . . . Will someone please tell us if it's so that Herky Mosely, who toted the ball 78 times for a gain of 465 yards last year, is destined to slide up and down the Alabama bench this fall?

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Today's Guest Star

Jim Reed, Topeka (Kan.) Capital: "With the war going on in Europe, maybe F. D. R. wanted to hurry up Thanksgiving while we still have something for which to be thankful."

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War Dept.: Hans Vopel and Gustav Kilian, the six-day bike stars, are with their regiments in Germany. . . . They may have to send a destroyer to convoy Vince Flaherty, Washington sports writer, out of California. . . . In an unguarded moment he said: "The Washington Redskins would beat the best team you have here on the Coast 99-0 when they hit midseason form. . . . Wake Forest and Pittsburgh say they'll be all right if the Poles don't call out another draft before the end of the football season.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Detroit News relays this one. . . . When an irreverent Dodger heard that a street in Frankfort, Ky., has been named after Umpire Charlie Moran, he snorted: "It's probably a blind alley."

Ed Barrow says it's 50 to 1 Babe Dahlgren first bases for the Yanks next year. . . . Alice Marble, the warbling tennis star, goes on "Information Please" next week. . . . Our gallant Dodgers are doing one first class job of cracking at the seams. . . . Umpire Babe Pinelli's son, Ray, who led the Northern League, a semi-pro circuit in upstate New York, in batting, was scouted by the Yanks, Dodgers and Giants.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 6

International League
Jersey City 1, Newark 0.
Baltimore 3, Syracuse 1.
Rochester-Toronto, rain.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
St. Paul 5-8, Milwaukee 1-9.
Louisville 6, Toledo 3.
Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 5.
Indianapolis 10-4, Columbus 3-5.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 11, Portland 4.
Sacramento 6, Hollywood 5.
Seattle 2-2, San Francisco 1-6.
San Diego 4-8, Oakland 3-6.

Texas League
San Antonio 6, Beaumont 3.
Fort Worth 6, Oklahoma City 3.
Dallas 6, Tulsa 5 (10 innings).
Houston 8, Shreveport 6.

Southern Association
Atlanta 5, Nashville 1.
Little Rock 2, Birmingham 1.
Knoxville 11, Chattanooga 2.
Only games scheduled.

Late Bulletin

Alice Marble Advances

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—Alice Marble of Los Angeles opened the defense of her national women's tennis championship today with a 6—1, 6—3 victory over Mercedes Madden of Boston.

Rams Win 28 to 0

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Cleveland Rams of the National Pro Football League smashed the defense of the Ohio Collegiate All-Stars to bits in the second half of their charity game here last night and rode to a 28-to-0 victory.

A crowd of 21,442 watched the clash, Ohio's first football game of the season.

The Rams unleashed a powerful running and passing attack to chalk up 12 first downs. The All-Stars made only three first downs, one on a penalty, and gained only 62 yards.

Score by periods: Rams 7-0-14-7—28.

Pirates Take Schultz

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have bought the release of a young Houston club catcher who was scouted by his own father.

Joe Schultz, Sr., head of the Pirate farm system and a Buc player himself in 1916, looked over all the youthful backstops available and finally reported he found none a better prospect than his own son.

Upon his recommendation the Pirates closed the deal for Joseph Charles Schultz, Jr., 21, from the Texas League farm of the St. Louis Cardinals. The St. Louis boy will report next spring.

Threshold of Record

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Manager Gabby Hartnett of the Chicago Cubs was on the threshold of an all-time major league record for catchers today.

He needed only to catch in today's game with the St. Louis Cardinals to establish a new mark of 1,727 games caught in major league competition.

The veteran Hartnett joined the Cubs in 1922 and entered the current campaign 75 games behind the record established by Ray Schalk, former Chicago White Sox catcher.

Sport Briefs

American Leaguers have never lost an All-Star game played in a junior circuit park.

Walter A. Peterson won his trapshoot championship with a perfect score of 100 out of 100.

British Suspend Soccer Contracts

LONDON, Sept. 7 (CP Cable)—The English Football League and Scottish Football Association in separate meetings yesterday decided all contracts between clubs and professional players should be suspended. No organized soccer games will be played until further notice.

A further meeting between representatives of the English League and the English Football Association will be held Friday. The Scottish Association, meeting at Glasgow, suspended all committees and in their place appointed two players—emergency and finance and insurance committees.

Although English League players are leaving their teams, names are being retained on the books of the clubs who will have first call on their services when competitions is resumed.

More Scoring Punch Planned For Duke Eleven This Fall

DURHAM, N. C. (AP) — Duke's football strategy that soured in the Rose Bowl last Jan. 2 at the end of an otherwise perfect season will contain more sweet scoring punch this year and less drab defense.

A backfield full of tricky runners, passers and pass catchers, has replaced the stubborn secondary of 1938 that yielded no points until Southern California came back in the last minute at Pasadena to down the Iron Dukes, 7-3.

Defensive Combine

Wallace Wade called his backfield of Eric Tipton, Bob Spangler, Bob O'Mara and Easy Eaves the best defensive combination he ever coached. Graduation took all except Eaves.

But to replace the missing stars he has a host of sprinters.

George McAfee, out most of last season because of an infected foot, can run a hundred yards in 9.7 in track togs. He is a southpaw passer and a leftfooted kicker. Down here they compare him to Yale's Larry Kelley, as a pass receiver. He caught two forwards in the Rose Bowl, one of them setting up the field goal that gave the Blue Devils their temporary lead.

His kid brother, Wes, is another triple threat man.

Sophomore Prospect

Winston Siegfried, a sophomore from Richmond, Va., is another and the drugstore quarterbacks say Wade has a comer in Steve Lach, unheralded sophomore from Altoona, Pa., who weighs 190 and still is growing.

Roger Robinson, rangy fullback, Jap Davis, 215-pound blocker, and Frank Killian, halfback, proved their ability as reserves last year.

The whole backfield represents potential dynamite that might score from almost any place on the field and by any method.

For More Points

That isn't to say the Dukes will go in for the razzle-dazzle. Wade's style is strictly on the conservative side. But this year's backfield as it shapes up now certainly will grind out more points than the team that won five of its games last fall by one touchdown.

The line will miss Dan Hill, redheaded center and leader of the 1938 team, but Capt. Allen Johnson and four punt-blocking ends provide a nucleus around which Wade will mould another fine forewall.

Gordon Burns, a steady reserve, will take over Hill's pivot post. Frank Ribar has been shifted from tackle to team with Johnson at guard. At the tackles will be Tony Ruffa, who kicked the Rose Bowl goal, Alex Winterson, another reserve, and Bob McDonough, a sophomore.

Good Ends

The wings will be ably cared for by Willard Perdue, who blocked the kick that beat Pittsburgh last season, Bill Bailey, Leonard Darnell and Jim Marion, all veterans, and Tommy Prothro, a first-year man.

The schedule—Davidson Sept. 30; Colgate here Oct. 7; Pittsburgh Oct. 14; Syracuse here Oct. 21; Wake Forest here Oct. 28; Georgia Tech Nov. 4; Virginia Military Nov. 11; North Carolina here Nov. 18; N. C. State Nov. 25.

Balding to Sail

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Gerald Balding, captain of the British polo team which lost to the United States in the June international series, has been ordered home for war service. He will sail Sept. 9 in the S. S. Manhattan.

Bob Skene of Australia and Eric Tyrell-Martin, also of the British team, plan to remain for the national championships later this month.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pittsburgh Pirates defeated Cincinnati Reds 7-1 to increase National League lead to five games.

Three Years Ago

The Buffalo Bisons won the International League pennant, with record of 94 victories and 60 losses; Rochester Red Wings second, six games back.

Five Years Ago

Matti Jarvinen, Finland, exceeded his own world record for javelin throw, with toss of 251ft. 6in.

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World's Fair Visitors
Will Enjoy the Delicious Home Cooked Food Served at
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An Informal and Cordial Interest in Your Comfort Together With Really Good Food

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Lunch 65c. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
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Delicious Low Priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea with those inimitable Southern Waffles
No Liquor Open Sundays

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23 HIGH STREET
Good Food Means Good Moods

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4 Cats at Name
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LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,600,000
Previous day's sales 3,942,840
1939 volume to date 157,845,696
1938 volume to date 178,480,283

Leading Stocks Gain Moderately In Active Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Bidders came into the stock market today and leading issues moved up fractions to around 3 points.

Prices churned about from the active opening, with volume drying up toward noon but resuming a rush later on. Near the final hour prices were under their best.

Transfers were at the rate of about 2,600,000 shares.

More sober thought, it was said, was controlling action after Tuesday's big bulge and yesterday's retreat and subsequent runup.

Italian reports that Reichsführer Hitler would rapidly absorb Poland, then sue Britain and France for peace with Premier Mussolini acting as mediator calmed some of the enthusiasm for stocks that would benefit more from war than from a genuine revival of business in this country.

U. S. Government bonds sank at the opening but made a surprising comeback. Commodities were with the strong spot cotton and the weak staples wheat and corn. Foreign markets closed firm.

Ahead the greater part of the day were Santa Fe, Great Northern, New York Central, Anaconda, American Smelting, Youngstown, Montgomery Ward, Sperry, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, Owens-Illinois, Union Bag and Paper and Philip Morris.

Narrow were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Edison, United Aircraft and Caterpillar Tractor. In the backward class were Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide and General Electric.

Higher in the curb were Aluminum Co., Newmont and Jones & Laughlin.

U. S. Bonds Rise

The United States Government bond market suddenly reversed its downward movement today and recouped from ⅛ to nearly ½ point of recent heavy losses.

Toward the final hours the turnover in longer-term issues was at a sizzling clip, although somewhat under the record of Monday and Tuesday. Prices were in most cases at the day's highs and the same was true in the corporate division.

Traders said there was a notable cessation of selling, and that while some purchases by banks and other financial institutions were noted here and there, it was unclear as yet who the heavy buyers were. Wide short-covering was reported after the two preceding days of declines in the heaviest volume of federal loan dealings in exchange history, and this was said to tend to firm values. Some dealers said they still saw signs of market support by the New York Reserve Bank.

Forging upward at the head of a rising corporate list were utility, rail and some industrial loans. Around 1 to 2 or more higher were American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, New York Steam 3½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania Railroad general 4½s of '65, Nickel Plate 5½s and International Telephone 5s. Lesser gainers included Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Firestone Tire 3½s, and Anaconda Copper 4½s.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Rec.
Cuban Am Sugar pf	14		Sep. 28	Sep. 18
Guilford Realty Co. (Balt) 6% pf	75c		Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Increased				
Nat Standard Co	50c		Sep. 23	Sep. 11
Pictorial P Pack	10c		Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Irregular				
Am Ag Chem	30c		Sep. 29	Sep. 18
Food Mchy Corp	62½c		Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Pictorial Pap & Pack Corp	10c		Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Resumed				
Am Enca Corp	50c		Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Backstay Welt	12½c		Sep. 26	Sep. 18
Regular				
Am Snuff	75c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 14
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 14
Bird Mch Co	10c	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 15
Bliss & Laughlin	25c		Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Canada Packers	75c	Q	Oct. 3	Sep. 15
Cent Ca L&Sav	$2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 18
Cincin&Bub BellT	$1.13	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Belg Nat Ry pf (Am Shrs)	$3.27	..	Sep. 21	Sep. 14
Chicago Strs pf	36½c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 16
De Jay Strs	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Eaton & Howard Mgt Pf "A"	20c		Sep. 25	Sep. 8
Do Pf "F"	10c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 8
European & N Am Ry	$2.50	S	Oct. 3	Sep. 15
Fan Farm C Sh	37½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Fileres Sons (Wm) pf	$1.18¾	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Galland Mer Laundry Co		Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Gen Am Inv pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Gen Ptg Ink Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Guar Tr (N.Y.)	$3	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 8
Homestak Min	37½c	M	Sep. 25	Sep. 20
Invest Co of Am	25c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Jersey Cent P & L Do 7% pf		Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Lehman Corp	20c	..	Oct. 6	Sep. 22
Mercant Ac (Cal) 6% pf	30c	Q	Dec. 5	Dec. 1
Do 5% pf	25c	Q	Dec. 5	Dec. 1
Mo P & Lt	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Montreal City & Dist Sav Bk (Montreal)	13	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Morris Pl Bk of New Haven (Conn)	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Nat Groc Ltd pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Newport El Corp ½% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
North Liberties Gas Co	$1	S	Sep. 11	Aug. 7
Northern & Worcester RR Co	5% pf $1.50	..	Oct. 3	Sep. 15
Ohio P Serv 5% pf	41¾c	M	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Pacific P &L Do 1st pf	10c	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 18
Peter Paul, Inc	40c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Public Serv Co of New Hampshire $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Reliance Mfg pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 21
Renesselaer County Bk and Trust Co (N.Y.)	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Selected Ind pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Southw Portland Cement Co	$1	Q	Sep. 15	
Square D Co	30c		Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Springfield G & E pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Sun Life Assur (Ca)	$3.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Telluride Power Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
Toronto General Trusts Corp	$1	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
Victor Chem Wks	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Western Groc, Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L(1.80a)	3	64	64	64	− ½
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	42	41	41	+1½
11	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	26	10½	9⅝	10	
25	19	Adam-Mill(⅝g)		21	21	21	+2
27½	16	Addressog (1.40)	3	16½	16	16	− ⅜
65⅝	46¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	27	61	59¼	59¼	−1⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	29	1	¾	¾	Sep 6
10	6½	Alaska Jun(.65g)	38	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	29	1	1	1	
12⅝	4½	Alleg pf xw	6	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	Sep 6
14⅛	5⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	9½	8½	8½	
13⅝	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	5	12⅜	12½	12½	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	43	24½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 5
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	*14	187½	184	187½	+1
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	5	12⅜	12½	12½	
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(⅝g)	19	14⅛	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	56	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	63	63	63	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	57	41⅜	39⅜	41	+1¼
19⅛	12⅜	Alpha Cem (⅝g)	13	14½	14½	14½	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	51	3¼	3	3	− ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	12	21	20¼	20½	Sep 6
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	23	71	69	71	+2¼
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	11	21¼	20	20⅞	+1
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	13	29⅜	28½	28½	+ ⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	12	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	26	6⅜	6	6	− ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	15	44⅞	44	44¼	+ ¾
106¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	45	108½	107½	107½	−1
179	159	Am Can pf (7)	3	160¼	160¼	160¼	− ¼
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	26	26	25	25¼	+ ¼
55	30¼	Am Car pf	12	42¼	41	41	− ½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	20	21	20¼	20½	− ⅛
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 6
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	7	120	120	120	−8
8¾	5	Am Colortype	13	6	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
11⅜	5½	Am Com Alco	14	9¼	9	9	− ¼
18	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	38	17⅞	17	17	
5⅜	2¾	Am Encaus Til	43	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ¼
6	4¾	Am European	1	6	5⅞	6	Sep 6
3½	2	Am & For Pow	15	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	22	14¾	13¾	14	
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	18	19⅛	18	18⅛	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	10	7⅞	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
28	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	52	23¾	20	23¾	+1¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	131	7⅝	7	7¼	
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf ($3)	10	40½	38	40⅛	+2½
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	3	50¼	50	50	−1
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	− ⅜
7¾	3¾	Am Internation'l	30	7⅛	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	18	22	21	21⅜	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	9	59¼	55½	58	−3
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	68	14	12⅜	14	+1⅜
4¾	2⅜	Am M &Metal	10	4½	4⅜	4¼	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	18	34½	32¼	32¼	−1¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	55	5⅜	5	5	− ⅛
50½	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	*23	42½	41	41	− ½
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	*21	37½	35½	35½	− ⅞
183⅜	81⅜	Am Rad & St S	146	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	64	19⅞	18¾	19⅜	+ ½
75	50	AmRM pf (1¼k)	8	74½	73¾	74	− ¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	*9	12⅝	11⅜	11½	− ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
56	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	118	56⅛	53	55½	+1½
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	127½	127½	127½	Sep 5
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	62	61	62	Sep 6
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	79	31⅞	29⅝	30⅜	− ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	22	33¾	32	32⅜	
96¾	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	94	94	94	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	33	163	161	161¼	− ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	6	79	78½	78½	
89¾	73½	Am Tob B (5)	9	80	79½	79¾	+ ⅛
153¼	140	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	140	140	Sep 6
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	35	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	110	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	92	93	93	−3
12¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	125	11¾	10	10⅜	−1⅛
48½	28¾	Am Woolen pf	18	47¼	45½	46	
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	198	10⅞	9⅝	9⅞	− ⅜
41	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	41	41	41	Sep 5
40	20¾	Anaconda (⅝g)	539	38⅜	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅜
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	42	42	42	−3
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	31	22⅜	21½	21½	− ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	19½	18⅞	19½	+1
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
32½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	6	32½	32	32½	+ ½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	Sep 6
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	352	8	7¼	7⅜	− ⅜
60	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	6	55¼	53¼	53¼	−1¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	27	34¾	33¼	34½	+1½
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	4	9⅜	9½	9½	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	3	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	12	7⅞	7½	7½	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf		58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Sep 6
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	61	29⅜	27¾	28½	+ ⅞
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	9	54¾	53	54¾	+2¼
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	8	20¼	19¾	19¾	+ ½
19⅞	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	11	19½	18½	18½	− ⅛
23½	9½	Atl G&W in pf	9	20	19	19	
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	21	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)		104¼	104¼	104¼	A'g 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	10	9	8¾	8¾	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	11	44⅝	44¼	44¼	
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	63	63	63	−4
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	− ⅛
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	4	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ¼
8⅞	5½	Aviation Corp	187	5¾	5½	5½	− ⅛
17½	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	230	17⅛	16	16¼	
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	44	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	20	7¾	7	7⅜	+ ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	3	22	22	22	Sep 6
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	9	13½	13	13	− ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	80	17	16¼	16½	− ½
28½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (⅝)	4	21⅜	20¾	20¾	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106	105	105	A'g 4
128½	109	Beech-Nut (4a)	4	108	105½	105⅝	−3½
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	9	8	9	+ ½
73½	70	BelgNlpf(3.30e)	⅞	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	228	29	27	28¾	+ ⅝
21½	17⅜	Ben Ind L (1.35g)	2	20¼	20	20	− ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben indLpf(2½g)	2	53	52	52	Sep 1
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	35½	34⅛	35¼	+1¼
85⅛	80¼	Beth Steel (½g)	294	83	80¼	80⅝	− ¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	*5	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	*5	114½	112	114½	+3¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	13	24⅜	21½	24⅜	+1¼
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	43	22	21	21	+1
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	43	13⅜	13	13	
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	64	25	23¾	24½	
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	8	25¾	25	25¾	+1½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	*2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
22	16½	Borden Co(1.80g)	13	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1½g)	10	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	
29¾	19½	Bower Roll B (3)	*1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.80g)	25	6	5½	6	+ ⅜
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	60	14⅜	13¼	13⅝	− ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	28	21⅝	20½	20⅝	− ⅛
31	21	Briggs & Stra(3)	3	38⅛	36	36	Sep 5
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	6	48	47	47	
2	1½	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Sep 6
14½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ¼
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	8	37½	37½	37½	−1½
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	52	25	22⅞	24	+1
36⅛	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	4	36½	35	35⅞	Sep 5
19⅝	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	6	15⅜	15½	15⅝	− ⅛
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	25	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	75	6½	6	6¼	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	14	4⅝	4½	4½	
30	15½	Bullard Co	6	24½	23½	24½	+2
34¼	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	2	26	26	26	
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	40	18½	17	18	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	16	12	11⅞	12	
3⅝	1	Bush Terminal	19	3	2½	2½	− ⅛
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	4	21	20	21	+ ¾
6½	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	54	3⅞	5¼	5¾	− ⅜
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	18	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	− ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¾
25½	13¼	Calif Packing	16	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅜
53	46½	Calif p pf (2½)		52⅜	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Leac	221	3	1⅜	2⅜	
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	87	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	− ¼
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	5	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
20⅝	12	Can Dry (⅝g)	31	15¼	15	15½	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	342	6½	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
34½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1⅜
9¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Sep 6
22¾	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	*5	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	+2
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	5	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	− ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (6e)	13	80½	78⅝	78½	+2½
59	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	30	56	53	54	+1
107⅜	100⅜	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	−1
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	118	26⅜	24	25½	+1⅜
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	81	10⅜	9½	10½	+1⅛
30¾	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	42	29½	27⅝	28½	− ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	57	4½	4¼	4⅜	− ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Sep 5
12¼	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	20	11⅞	10⅜	10½	− ¼
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	Sep 5
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(2g)	24	46½	45⅜	46½	+1¼
13	8½	Cert-teed Prod	52	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
19	18	Chain Belt (.80g)	1	19	19	19	
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	24	22	23¾	+2¾
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	*89	36⅞	35⅞	36	+ ¼
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	22	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅜

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	
1	⅜	Chi & N West	28	¾	⅝	⅝	
3½	1⅜	Chi & N West pf	10	2½	2	2¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	16	⅜	¼	⅜	
13½	9½	Chi MatlOr(⅝g)	11	10¾	10	10½	Sep 6
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	12	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ¾
38⅞	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	33¾	33½	33⅝	+1⅛
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(3½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	⅛	C R I & P 6%pf	10	⅞	¾	⅞	
1⅞	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	1	1	1	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7¾	7¾	Sep 6
15¼	10	Chick Cot Oil	3	14½	13¼	13¼	−1½
13½	5	Childs Co	8	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
68⅛	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (4g)	168	83⅞	81⅜	82⅜	+1¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.50g)	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ¼
25	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
30⅞	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	16	31	29½	30½	+ ½
60½	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	35	50½	48	48	−1⅞
35½	21¼	Cluett Pea (⅝g)	18	30⅜	29½	30¼	+ ¾
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	16	100	107½	100	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	37	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
107	101⅜	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 2
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(⅝g)	9	28¾	28¼	28¾	+1¼
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	14	18⅞	18⅜	18¼	− ¾
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	16	18¾	18⅜	18½	− ⅛
24⅝	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	18½	18	18	−1
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	164	7⅝	7	7	− ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	80	80	80	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vte(2½%2)	6	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅜
30½	16	Col Pic pf (3%)	1	19	19	19	+3
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	89	88	89	
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	*15	43½	41⅜	42½	+ ⅜
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	107	107	107	Sep 5
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	*17	47½	46½	46¾	
110½	105	Comi Tcv pf(4½)	1	106	105	105	Sep 5
14½	8¾	Comi Solvents	110	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
89¾	83	Com'th & South	114	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	*16	65½	63	65½	+3½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	69	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅝	Conde Nast	10	5½	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
30⅝	19	Con-Nairn (⅝g)	15	20½	20	20⅛	− ⅛
5½		Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 19
25⅛	15½	Consol Aircra

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Unemployment Up 3½ P. C. in U. S. In Month of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of July unemployment in the United States again approached the 10,000,000 mark, bringing to a halt a steady decline in the number of persons out of work that had continued since mid-February, according to the monthly estimate of employment and unemployment prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board.

Employment losses in agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, trade and distribution more than offset the gains recorded over June in construction, transportation and the service industries to raise the total of unemployment from 9,528,000 in June to 9,860,000, an increase of 3.5 per cent. The number of jobless, however, was still about a million less than in July, 1938.

Total employment in the country fell for the first time since January, from 45,052,000 to 44,774,000, a loss of six-tenths of one per cent.

The increase in the number of unemployed was found to be due largely to a decline in agriculture which is unusual in July. This is attributed to the effects of the drought in large agricultural areas, where less labor has been required.

In industry as a whole there was a slight rise of three-tenths of one per cent in employment. While there were small declines in mining and manufacturing, which are not unusual in summer, employment in the construction industries rose 3.1 per cent, reflecting the continued gains in non-residential construction. The number of workers in residential construction, however, declined for the first time since February. Slight increases in transportation and public utility employment followed the normal seasonal trends.

Employment fell off in trade, distribution and finance, mainly because of the usual mid-summer slump in retail trade.

The vacation season brought a small gain in all occupations of the service industries, but particularly in domestic and personal service.

The government's emergency labor force, represented by the W. P. A., C. C. C. and Federal Projects Works Program, declined from 2,894,000 to 2,603,000 from June to July, or 10.1 per cent. This was the fifth consecutive monthly drop in the emergency labor force.

Grain Prices Rally After Early Slump To Highs for Year

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Grain prices suffered a temporary relapse due to heavy profit-taking today, but then rallied and resumed the war-inspired boom which has lifted wheat and corn values to the best levels in more than a year.

Quotations of the leading cereals slumped 4 to almost 6 cents a bushel in early trading, but then shot up 5 to almost 8 cents from these early lows as buying momentum was revived. The wide price fluctuations were accompanied by the heaviest trade witnessed in the grain pits in years.

Although reacting slightly from the day's highs, wheat closed 1⅛-2⅛ cents higher than yesterday, September 88¼-½, December 88-88¼; corn 1⅛-2⅝ higher, September 60¾-60, December 60¼-59¾; oats 1¼-1½ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock market trading resumed today after a one-week lay-off due to war complications. Turnover was still restricted and price changes small.

Paris—Bourse prices turned upward after a shaky opening today. International and gold shares improved. Rentes closed 75 centimes lower to 270 higher.

Amsterdam—After an uneven start price curves started ahead in the Bourse today.

Liverpool—Cotton futures closed nominally unchanged today after the recent ceiling was put on price movement.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 7

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneu pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Bigel-Sanf	22¾	22	22¾	21⅞
.40	Bir & Son. Inc	10	10	10	9½
8.75	Bos & Albany	76	75	75¼	75⅝
8.00	Bos Edison	143	140	143	141
5.00	Bos Elevated	17¾	17	17¾	45
..	B&M pr pf	8½	8	8	7¼
..	B&M D pf	2	2	2	1½
..	B&M st A pf	2¾	2	2¼	1⅞
..	B&M st B pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞
..	B&M st D pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Copper Range	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
..	E G&F pf	16	14½	15½	14¾
..	F G&F pr pf	29½	27½	29	27½
..	E M St Ry	1	1	1	99c
..	Eastern SS	6	5½	5¾	5¾
1.60h	Fmoloyers Gr	21½	21½	21½	21⅛
2.50	First Nat Sts	42¾	42½	42½	43⅞
..	Isle Royale	2⅜	2½	2½	2¾
..	Maine Cent	5½	5½	5½	5½
.75a	Narr Rac A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
..	NE Tel&Tel	117	117	117	119
..	North Butte	80c	75c	75c	80c
..	Pac Mills	17⅝	17	17⅞	17¼
..	Quincy Min	4⅜	4	4	3⅝
.40	Shawmut As	11	10¾	11	10⅞
.25a	Torrington	29	28½	29	28½
.25a	Un Twist Drill	25	24	25	24
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	79¼	77½	79	77½
..	Utah M & T	82c	75c	75c	81c
1.00a	Warren S D.	23	23	23	23

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	20.50	20.60	19.20	19.20	22.00
Dec.	19.00	19.52	18.25	18.40	19.88

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	6.07	6.41	6.00	6.20	6.09
Dec.	6.08	6.53	6.00	6.30	6.19

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3⅛s '43-40 June	102.16	102 8	102.16
10	3⅛s '41-41 Mch	103.29	103.25	103.29
26	3¼s '41	104.19	104.4	104.19
30	3¼s '47-'48	106.24	106.16	106.16
322	3¼s '45-43	107.2	106.20	107.1
185	3¼s '46-44	107.4	106.23	107.3
280	4s '34-44	111.22	111.18	111.18
965	2¾s '47-'45	105.18	105.6	105.12
273	2½s '45	104.22	104.22	104.22
53	2¾s '56-46	111.13	111.13	111.13
146	3s '48-46	106.28	106.25	106.25
58	3⅛s '49-46	107.19	107.16	107.17
68	4¼s '52-47	116.30	116.30	116.30
25	2s '47	101.16	100.23	101
207	2¾s '51-48	104.12	103.27	104.8
129	2¼s '48	103.14	103.8	103.14
165	3¼s '52-49	108	107.23	107.23
257	2½s '53-49	101.12	100.31	101.7
260	2⅛s '52-50	101.12	101	101.5
810	2⅞s '60-55	104.2	103.16	103.17
243	3s '55-51	106.12	106.6	106.8
203	2¾s '45-51	103.10	102.30	103.2
276	2¾s '59-56	102.14	102.8	102.8
777	2¾s '63-58	102.16	101.30	102.7
1856	2¾s '65-60	102.16	101.27	102.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

99	3s '47-42	103	102.12	103
7	3¼s '64-44	105.7	105.4	105.7
5	2¾s '47-42	102	102	102
132	3s '49-44	104.9	104.3	104.9

Home Owners Loan

51	2¼s '44-42	101.23	101.10	101.23
337	3s '52-44	104.8	104.3	104.8
143	1½s '47-45	99	98.17	98.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Alleghany cv 5s'44	75	74	74
2	Alleghany cv 5s'49	63¼	63¼	63
11	Alleghany 5s'560 st	29½	29½	29½
2	Allegh Val 4s'42	103	103	103
15	Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109½	109	109½
39	Am & For P 5s 2030	55½	54	55½
23	Am I G Chem 5½s'49	101¼	100½	101¼
6	Am Int 5½s'49	97½	96¾	97½
4	Am H&T 5½s'42-43	108¼	108	108¼
29	Am H&T 3¼s'66	102¾	102¾	102¾
60	Am T&T 3¼s'61	102¼	101⅞	102¼
10	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105½	104½	105½
3	Ang C Nitra deb 67	34	34	34
3	Arm Del 4s 57	96	95	96
4	Arm Del 4s 55	95½	94⅞	95½
9	AT&SF 4s 95	102¼	102	102¼
77	AT&SF 4½s 48	100½	100	100
6	A C Line cf 4s 52	65	65	65
37	A C Line 4½s 64	65	64⅝	64⅝
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	66½	66½	66½
44	Atl Refin 3s 53	100	99	100
20	B&O rfg 6s 95	25	24½	24½
23	B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	24½	23	24¼
5	B&O 1st 5s 48	65	65	65
11	B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	65	64⅞	65
20	B&O rfg 5s 95	24½	23¾	23¾
6	B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	23½	22⅞	23½
15	B&O 5s 96 F ct	23	23	23
6	B&O 5s 2000 D	23	22¾	23
42	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	23	22	22¾
66	B&O cv 4½s 60	14	13⅜	13½
20	B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	13¾	13½	12½
50	B&O 1st 4s 48	65½	64	65½
1	B&O PLE&WV 4s 41	58¼	58¼	58¼
16	B&O S W 5s 50	43½	42¼	43½
5	B&O S W 5s 50 ct	43	43	43
9	Beil TPa 5s 48 B	111	110¼	110¾
33	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	104⅛	103¾	104
36	Beth Stl 3¾s 66	100	98¼	99¾
23	Beth Stl 3½s 52	107½	106¼	107
1	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	96¾	96¾	96¾
8	Boston&Me 5s 67	33	33	33
3	Boston&Me 5s 55	34½	33½	34¼
2	Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Bkly Edis 3½s 66	101½	101½	101½
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	71	70	71
3	Bkly UnElist 5s 50	82	82	82
5	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	107	107	107
5	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	92	91½	91½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	99½	99	99½
15	Buf R&P 4½s 57	37⅞	36	37⅞
3	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	.36	35½	.36
10	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96	96	96
16	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	102¼	101¾	102¼
25	Can Nat 5s'69 July	103	100¾	102¼
4	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	102¼	101½	102¼
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100¼	99	100¼
25	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	102⅛	100	102
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	101⅜	100	101⅜
3	Can Nor 6½s'46	108	107	108
4	Can Pac 5s'44	100	100	100
25	Can Pac 5s 54	72	72½	72½
6	Can Pac 4½s60	74	74½	74½
2	Can Pac 4s perp	65⅝	64	64
6	Carth&Adir 4s '81	48	46	46
2	Cen Ga Pow 5s'67	52	52	52¼
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68	68	68
2	Cen R R N J 5s '87	14	14	14
17	Certain-td 5½s'48	70½	69	69
1	Champ&P(1938)4¾s'50	100	100	100
6	C&O 4½s'92	115½	115¼	115½
13	C&O 3½s'96D	92¾	92	92¼
9	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	92	92	92
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	7½	7½	7½
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	88	88	88
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	85	85	85
29	CB&Q gen 4s '58	93	93	93
9	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99¾	99¼	99¾
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	95	95	95
4	Chi&E Ill 5s'51	15½	15½	15½
23	Chic Gt West 5s'59	19	18½	18½
18	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7½	7	7¼
15	CMSP&P a)5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
3	CM&StP gen 4s '89	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	Chi &NW gm 5s '87	13	12	12
18	Chi&NW cv3¾s'49	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
8	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10	CRI&P 4½s '52A	8	7⅞	8
9	CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
9	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3	3¼
37	CRI&P 4s '88	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
50	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6½	6½	6½
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	104	104	104
12	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102½	101	102½
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Ch W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
3	Cin Un Term 3½s '69	106	106	106
54	CCC&StL 4½s '77	53	50⅞	53
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
16	ClevCinTerm 5s '73	79	77⅝	79
1	ClevCinTerm4½s '77C	72½	71	72½
21	Col&So 4s '80	31½	30	31¾
9	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	99	99	99
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100	99½	100
28	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99½	97¾	99
12	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104⅞	103⅞	104¼
7	Comwlth Edis 3½s '58	114¼	112	114¼
28	Son Edis 3¼s'46	102½	100½	102½
46	Con Edis 3s '48	103	101⅝	103
35	Con Edis 3½s'58	102⅜	100⅝	101¾
4	Con Edis 3½s'61	101	100¼	101
45	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	101½	101	101
18	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	58½	56	58½
34	Consum Pow 3½s '70	105	103	104
13	Consum Pow 3½s '67	104	104	104
16	Consum Pow 3¾s '66	106½	106½	106½
4	Container 5s '43	98	98	98
13	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '58	109¾	109	109¾
2	Crown Cork 4s '50	104	104	104
34	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	104¾	103¾	103¾
2	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103	103	103
86	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	85⅜	56⅜	58⅛
1	D G & E 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Den G&E 5s '51 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
18	D & R G 4s '36	51	51	51
4	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3	2⅞	3
6	Det Ed 4½s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝
7	Det Ed 4s '65	107¼	107	107
9	Det T Tun 4½s '61	100	100	100½
20	Dul Missabe&I3½s'62	103	102½	103
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	105¾	106½
54	Erie rfg 5s '67	12	11¼	11¼
83	Erie rfg 5s '75	12	11½	11½
43	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20½	19½	20¼
1	Erie Gene 6a '57	41	41	41
10	FairbanksMorse4s'56	102½	102½	102½
70	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	100⅝	99½	100½
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	71½	71½	71½
13	Francis Slug 6s '56	58¾	54½	58¾
56	Gen MotAccept4¼s'51	103	101⅝	103
20	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	65¾	65½	65½
16	Goodrich 4¾s '56	101¼	101	101
5	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	85½	85½	85½
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	95	94½	94½
20	Gt Nor 5s '73	88½	87	88¼
4	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	84	83½	83½
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83½	82	83½
5	Gt Nor 1s 4¼s'61	102	102	102
24	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99	97	99
31	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89⅜	88¼	89
19	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74½	74	74½
1	Gulf M & N 5s '50	81	81	81
12	Gulf Stl Utl 3½s '69	102¼	102	102½
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	69¼	69¼	69¼
20	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34⅞	34¼	34¼
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47	46	47
24	Hud & Man Inc 5s '57	13¼	13	13¼
15	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48½	47½	48½
21	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	51¾	50⅞	51
10	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48	46¾	47¾
2	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	91	91	91
6	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¾	104	104¾
43	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	60	58½	58½
2	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	87	86¾	86¾
42	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15⅝	14½	15⅝
3	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12	12	12
7	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	76	74¾	76
10	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65	63	65
31	Int Paper 6s '55	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
3	Int Paper 5s '47	94½	94½	94⅜
34	Int T & T 5½s '52	45	43¾	45
34	Int T & T 5s '55	47¾	46½	47½
6	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3	James F & Clea 4s '59	48	48	48
1	KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	28	28	28
6	KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	27	26	27
11	K C South 5s '50	64	64	64
2	K C South 3s '50	67	67	67
2	K C Term 4s '60	104	104	104
5	Kans G&E 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103¾
94	Koppers Co 4s '51	96½	95½	96½
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	102	102	102
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	50¼	50¼	50¼
14	Lautaro Nit inc '75	33	33	33
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	51	51	51
10	Leh Val Coal 6s '43	43	43	43
3	Leh Val NY4½s'40	50	50	50
3	Leh ValNY 4½s'40 asd	50	50	50
5	LehVal4½s 003 asd	16½	16	16⅜
14	Leh Val 4s 2003	16½	15	16½
22	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16	14⅞	16
173	Liggett & M 5s '51	122	119⅝	119⅝
2	Lion Oil CV 4½s'52	99½	100	100
7	Loews 3½s'46	97	96	97
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	103	103	103
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	119	119	119
3	Lou&N 4½s 2003	87	87	87
5	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	76½	76½	76½
11	Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	104	101⅝	104
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	46	46	46
48	Manati Sug 4s 57	40¾	38⅞	40
19	Manhat Ry 4s 90	58	57½	57½
19	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	55½	54½	54½
1	Market St Ry 7s 40	53	53	53
6	McCrory Strs 5s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104	104	104
10	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	95	94¾	95
1	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	2½	2½	2½
5	MSP&SSM ar 5½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65	65	65
10	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	19½	19	19
6	M-K-Tex a) 5s 67	9	8¾	8¾
Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	M-K-T 4½s 78	18	18	18
10	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32½	31½	31½
2½	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	17	16⅜	17
20	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3	3	3
30	Mo Pac 5s 7 F	15	14½	15
20	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	15¼	14½	15¼
13	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	15¼	14½	14½
11	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	4½	4¼	4½
1	Mob & Oh 5s 38	26¼	26¼	26¼
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	49	49	49
25	MonWPaPb 5½s'4960	104	103½	103⅞
2	Mon WPa Pb 5½s65	100¼	100¼	100¼
104	Mont Pow 3¼s 66	94½	93⅜	94½
2	Mor & Essex 5s 55	36½	36	36
1	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36	36	36
8	Mor&Essex3½s2000	40¼	39½	39½
3	Mon StT&T 3¼s 68	102	101½	102
31	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	102¾	101	102¾
35	Nat Distill 3½s 49	99¼	98½	99¼
126	Natl Steel 3s '65	96½	96¼	96½
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	121	121	121
3	N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	117	113	117
5	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103	102¼	103
4	N Orl & NE 4½s '52	51¼	50	51¼
4	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	31	29½	31
5	NO Tex&Mex 4½s '56	30	29½	30
2	NY & Putnam 4s '93	48	48	48
44	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	56¾	57½
109	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	51¼	52½
10	NYC Dock Co 4s'51	50¾	50¾	50¾
13	NYC Edis 4½s '65	102	101	102
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	104	104	104
1	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	23	23	23
12	NYNH&H 4½s '67	14½	14⅛	14½
1	NYNH&H 3½s '54	11½	11½	11½
15	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7⅞	7	7
5	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	100	100	100
59	NY Steam 3s '63	98	95⅛	98
1	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	8½	8½	8½
5	NY Tel 3¼s '67	101½	101½	101½
2	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Niag Falls P 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
5	NL&O Pow 5s '55A	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8	Niag Sh ss 5s '50	96	95	96
2	Norf Sou 5s '61A	10¼	10⅜	10¼
6	Norf & W 4s '96	115½	115¾	115½
13	Nor Am Co 4s '59	102	101½	102
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	99½	99½	99½
17	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	100¼	100	100
12	Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	59	60⅛
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	50	50	50
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	50½	50½	50½
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	69⅜	69	69
43	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42¼	42¼
7	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103	100½	103
44	Ohio Ed 4s '67	102	102	102
12	Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	101¼	101¾
24	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100	99½	100
9	OnWRR&NAv 4s '46	104	104½	106
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	114	114	114
48	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	101	99⅞	100¾
17	Otis Steel 4½s'62A	75¾	75	75
1	Otis Ste Co 3½s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
27	YPac Gas&E 3¼s'61	104	103	103¾
20	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	106	105	106
7	Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	102	102	102
9	Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	102	102	102
10	Para Rway 3s '55 ct	50	50	50
2	Pen Co 4s '63	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	97¾	97¾	97¾
26	Pen RR gen 5s '68	103¼	103¼	103¼
15	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96¾	94⅛	96
24	Pen RR 4½s deb'70	85¼	85	85
11	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	90	90	90
8	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	91	90	91
1	Pen RR 4s '48	110½	110½	110½
14	Pen RR 3¾s '70	84¾	83	84¾
19	Pen RR 3¼s '52	84	81¾	84
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	65	64¼	65
1	Pere Marq 4½s'80	58	58	58
27	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114½	114	114½
7	Phila Co 5s '67	103	100¼	103
12	Phil Elec 3½s'67	103½	104¾	104¾
5	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4½	4½	4½
8	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13½	12⅞	13½
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	7½	7½	7½
23	Phillips Pet 3s '48	112	111¾	111¾
11	PCC & St L 4½s'77	93½	93⅜	93½
4	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	97	97	97½
5	Pitts&W Va 4½s '58A	35	34½	35
4	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	33½	33½	33½
24	Porti Gen E 4½s'60	75	73¾	75
10	Postal Tel&Cs 5s 53	14¾	14¾	14¾
13	PubServ No Ill 3½s'68	102½	102½	102¼
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	98	97	98
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	50	50	50
2	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	93	93	93
22	Repub Steel 4½s '54	109¾	109	109½
8	Repub Stl 4¼s '61	93	92	93
1	RI Ark & La 4½s '34	9	9	9
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	95	95	95
11	St LSF 5s '50B	9¾	9¾	9¾
7	St LSW 4½s'78	9¼	9¼	9¼
19	StLSF4½s'78 ctf st	9¼	8¾	8¾
11	StLSF 4s '50A	9¼	9	9¼
8	San Diego G&E 4s'65	107	106¼	106¾
6	Seab A L cn 6s '48	7	6¾	7
5	Sea A L 6s '45-65 ct	6	6	6
2	Sea A L aj 5s '49	2½	2½	2½
1	Sea A L 4s '50 st	10½	10½	10½
1	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
6	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105½	105¼	105½
1	So Cal Gas 4s '65	106	106	106
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	103	103	103
4	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	89½	89	89½
15	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
76	Sou Pac 4½s '68	47½	45¾	47
35	Sou Pac 4½s '81	47¼	45¾	47
48	So Pac 4½s '69	47¼	45¾	47
19	So Pac rfg 4s '55	61¾	61	61¼
7	So Pac clt 4s '49	47¾	46	47¾
35	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51	50	50¾
16	South Ry 6½s '56	75	73½	74
12	South Ry cv 6s '56	70½	69½	69¾
10

Orders Due to Wartime Demand Filling Manufacturers' Books

New Daily Price Limits for Grain Marts in Midwest

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—New limits for daily price fluctuations were established in middlewestern grain markets to meet the trading exigency created by European hostilities.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade voted last night to double the permissible range of advance or decline in prices.

Similar action was taken at emergency sessions by directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

During the past four days trading in both cash grain and futures has been at a virtual standstill because prices reached the maximum daily advance at the market opening with no one wanting to sell.

Operators have been unable to fill buying orders for millions of bushels of grain despite new season highs in prices. At the close of business yesterday wheat at Chicago was nearly 20 cents higher than it was on August 31, before the outbreak of war. Corn was about 14 cents higher.

Effective today the price change limits for wheat and rye futures became 10 cents, compared to the 5 cent limit in effect heretofore. Corn and soy beans may fluctuate 8 cents a bushel, and oats 6 cents. The Minneapolis market retained the 10 cent limit on flax.

The Chicago Board of Trade also doubled the margin requirements on new speculative trades in grain futures. Initial margins on new commitments in wheat and rye were placed at 18 cents a bushel, corn and soy beans 12 cents, and oats 9 cents.

Margin requirements on all new commitments in grain futures other than hedging or spreading transactions henceforth must be maintained at a minimum price of 10 cents a bushel on wheat and rye, 8 cents on corn and soy beans and 6 cents on oats.

Permissible price fluctuations for lard and dry salted meats also were doubled, the maximum now being $1 per 100 pounds. No change was made in margin requirements on provisions.

Heads Steel Firm

William A. Ross

Elected President of Columbia Steel Co., a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. He succeeds Ambrose N. Diehl, who has resigned. Mr. Ross has been connected with the steel industry since 1895.

1939 Domestic Corn Crop Estimate Is Raised to '38 Level

CHICAGO (AP)—Six private crop experts estimated the 1939 domestic corn crop at 2,510,000,000 bushels, an increase of 50,000,000 bushels over the government's estimate a month ago.

The experts' average compared with the final 1938 figure of 2,542,000,000 bushels and the 1928-37 ten-year average of 2,310,000,000 bushels. Individual estimates ranged from 2,490,000,000 bushels up to 2,563,000,000 bushels.

The six experts' average spring wheat crop estimate was 182,000,000 bushels, which with the expected winter wheat crop of 550,710,000 bushels promised a total wheat production of 733,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat estimate was 1,000,000 bushels higher than the government's estimate a month ago and compared with a final 1938 estimate of 244,000,000 bushels and 10-year average of 193,000,000 bushels.

The probable oats crop was placed at 896,000,000 bushels, compared with the final 1938 figure of 1,054,000,000 bushels.

The probable western Canadian wheat crop was estimated at 409,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's production of 326,000,000 bushels and an average harvest during the 1932-36 five-year period of 283,169,000 bushels.

R. O. Cromwell estimated the western Canadian wheat crop at 421,000,000 bushels, H. C. Donovan at 410,000,000 and Nat C. Murray at 396,000,000 bushels. A month ago private experts anticipated a crop of around 384,000,000 bushels.

Two Exchange Seats Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—Two memberships in the New York Stock Exchange have been transferred at $61,000 and $63,000, respectively. The last previously recorded sale was at $60,000.

Demand Is Heavy For Most Goods; Price Confusion

NEW YORK (AP)—A rush by consumers and manufacturers to stock shelves for war-time filled business books with large orders and left firms in many lines struggling to meet the demand amid confusion over prices.

Foodstuffs, textiles, steel, and numerous miscellaneous products felt the full force of the buying from raw materials to semi-finished and finished markets.

The outbreak of war caught business generally with reduced inventories after months of hesitant buying, although supplies of grains, cotton and numerous industrial materials were large. This partly accounted for the violence of the upsurge in sensitive prices, some analysts said.

Supplies Decrease

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., announcing results of a mid-year inventory survey, said the cautious spirit of business in the first half of the year was indicated by a decrease of 1.3 per cent in supplies held by manufacturers. Retail stocks, the agency reported, increased 5 per cent from Jan. 1 to July 1, while wholesale inventories were up only 2.8 per cent.

Processors and manufacturers in some lines have refrained from quoting prices to wholesalers until the basic markets settle. Hence the full effects of the buying sweep were not yet visible.

A survey of conditions showed the following highlights:

Cotton Goods—More than 300,000,000 yards estimated to have been sold this week in Worth Street, textile trading center, at advancing prices; some heavy industrial cloths boosted one half to one cent a yard.

Steel—Export and domestic demand stimulated by the war news; prices uncertain, with consumers waiting for announcement of fourth quarter prices to reveal results of the war boom in metals.

Canned Goods — Packers of fruits raised prices to distributors 5 to 7½ cents a dozen; quotations in some line withdrawn, including Chicago packed meats.

Sugar—Flow of refined sugar into consuming channels last two days described in trade quarters as largest on record to meet chiefly demand of housewives; prices up sharply.

Woolen Goods—Mills withhold offerings on jump in raw material market.

Demand for Rayon

Rayon—Active forward ordering; Textile Economics Bureau forecast expanded demand with higher prices if war is prolonged but noted record domestic cotton supply may prevent "material" price boosts in that division.

Rubber—Manufacturers reported to have laid by larger stocks of the crude material the last few days; the Rubber Manufacturers Association said "advices from reliable sources indicate adequate supply will continue to be shipped."

Clothing—Retailers sped orders for fall and winter goods to avoid price changes; spring clothing market opening next month expected to reflect higher raw material costs.

Export Trade—Cancellations of European orders said to have been more than offset by heavier demand from Latin America for foods, drugs, chemicals and many kinds of consumers goods.

Machines—The "Iron Age" said manufacturers of automobiles, machine tools and similar products were looking to Canada, South America and Japan for larger markets while disruption of Atlantic shipping created problems of reaching the European market; the publication added steel mills were in position to step up production much faster than in 1914 or 1918.

More Advertising

Advertising—Predicting business upturn in United States, L. D. H. Weld, Director of Research, McCann-Erickson, Inc., recalls advertising lineage joined world war business rise after the initial shock.

Building—Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President of the F. W. Dodge Corp., a noted building authority, said war, rather than retard private construction, "may even act somewhat as a stimulant."

Steel Scrap—Prices in Pittsburgh area of No. 1 heavy melting scrap reported in trade sources to have reached $16.50 to $17 a ton; with holders reluctant to sell; lack of ships may impede flow to Europe while semi-finished products get precedence.

Shoes and Leather—Manufacturers mark time waiting for price situation to clear; shoe and leather prices may be advanced if higher raw material markets hold.

Tires—Boost in crude rubber and other materials puts dealers on alert for announcement of prices on lines for coming season, due to start around Nov. 1.

Hosiery—Full-fashioned prices remain unchanged as manufacturers wait for market conditions to settle.

Automobiles — Two manufacturers announced lower prices on 1940 models; Joseph W. Frazer, President of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., said he expected larger export markets for small cars in South Africa and Australia and elsewhere in shift from warring countries.

Sugar Firm Raises Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Cuban American Sugar Co., declared a dividend of $4 a share on preferred stock to be applied to arrears on this issue, payable September 28 to holders of record September 18. Previous payment was $2 in December, 1938.

Interesting Position of Cotton, Sugar Draws Street's Attention

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Failure of prices on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday to continue the vertical climb of the previous three trading days does not mean that it was not a spectacular day.

Stock prices passed Tuesday's peak only by a fraction of a point and at the close the industrials were a shade under Tuesday's close. Volume was only 3,900,000 shares against Tuesday's 5,932,000.

But volume of bond trading on the Exchange again exceeded all records—even Tuesday's. In fact, Tuesday's record was passed by 2 o'clock.

Because most commodity futures failed at long last to continue their daily feat of rising "the limit"—except for three important staples—volume of commodity futures trading was the largest for any day since the World War.

Cotton, giant laggard among the commodities, at last turned definitely bullish, added heavily to its small recent gains, and the near month barely failed to reach 9 cents, while sentiment about cotton as being not a "war commodity" turned the other way, and decided bullish possibilities were seen in the staple.

And hogs in Kansas City added a dollar a hundred pounds to their market value, the largest single day's advance on record, doubling the gains of the last two or three days and bringing prices back to the levels of last October.

The three commodities which rose the limit were the three principal commodities which, as mentioned here previously, give respectively the largest protein, fat, and carbohydrate for the cargo-space—wheat, lard, and sugar.

Sugar Rises Sharply

Sugar, incidentally, has shown the largest proportional advance of all the commodities, just as sugar stocks have shown the most striking advances of all groups on the stock exchange. For three days in succession now both the domestic and the world contract have risen the limit of 25 points or ¼ cent per pound. For the world contract this means a rise of about 60 per cent in three days, since the May contract closed Wednesday around 2.04 cents, up 75 points from Friday's close of 1.29. The domestic contract has gone up as much absolutely but not proportionately.

The whole sugar market is disorganized. American Sugar took its courage in its hands and quoted refined sugar at 5.75 cents; for months it has been ruling at 4.50 and under. Sugar refiners' margins expand during rising prices. Estimated "invisible" stocks have been low in recent months and now the trade is stocking up.

The turn of sentiment in cotton has been remarkable. For days traders have regarded it as a poor bet in case of war, remembering the buy-a-bale movement of 1914. Now they suddenly realize that times have changed. That six-month period of suspense has been taken at a leap by other commodities, and why not by cotton, they argue" It has been making a sidewise movement for 18 months, which might constitute a "base" for a sharp upward movement.

Europe has eaten into its stocks of American cotton by about 700,000 bales in the last twelvemonth Britain particularly. The price of cotton in Liverpool has been going up rapidly on account of the fall in sterling. The British Government fixed Tuesday's closing as Wednesday's limit price at Liverpool—apparently feeling that cotton is, after all, a war essential. The amount of cotton that goes into explosives is negligible, but the amount that goes into tires has increased.

Sees Wallace Inconsistent

This makes the remarks of Secretary Wallace at Wednesday's session of the International Cotton Conference at Washington (which appears likely to go the way of the recent World Wheat Conference) particularly interesting. He said in part:

"So far as the immediate cotton situation is concerned, events of the last few days cannot be interpreted optimistically. In fact the world cotton situation has been made more difficult. Possibilities of utilizing in the immediate future burdensome supplies of cotton have become poorer rather than better. It seems likely that any increased use of cotton for military purposes in the combatant countries will be much more than offset by decreased use for ordinary purposes." The trade apparently disagrees.

Incidentally the grain markets have been amused rather than interested by the recent contradictory remarks of the Department of Agriculture, on the one hand threatening to invoke special powers to prevent profiteering in foods and on the other hand begging the farmers not to exceed the 62,000,000 quota acreage for wheat this coming crop year. Old-fashioned traders think if there is to be a food shortage and higher prices the best way to head it off would be to expand the quota, not hold it down by official prompting, on the one hand, and use police measures to curb the results, on the other.

In point of fact the feeling is that before the war wears on a few months the whole machinery of output reduction, so trusted in the nineteen-thirties, will be in process of abandonment. The British have a large hand in the tin, rubber, and copper quotas and will not want to continue them, while Canada will probably want to cooperate by large wheat production and Britain has already bought the entire Australian wool clip and there not likely to be much restriction in wool.

The sharp rise in sugar here and abroad has already started talk of abandonment of the quota system, principal obstruction being the amour propre of the Agricultural Department which apparently enjoys its police power even if one use of it offsets the other.

Inventory Position Good

More and more it appears that the war has made effective an extremely favorable inventory position throughout American business. Hand-to-mouth buying for months and years has made jobbers and fabricators vulnerable and they have rushed to cover. Orders have poured in from abroad for export steel, which, amounting to between 5 and 10 per cent of our steel business and hitherto sold at cut prices, will now go out at domestic prices or better.

In the textile industry Worth Street Tuesday reported sales of 150,000,000 yards, biggest day's business since 1920 and Wednesday's volume was not far behind. Coal prices have started to firm in the hope that when the shipping impasse is cleared American coal can take the place of French and British coal exports in foreign markets to the extent of perhaps 20,000,000 tons a year (our normal bituminous output is about 400,000,000 tons annually).

Canned foods have appreciated all along the line on the expectation of heavy transatlantic shipments, an outlook which has even contributed to the stock market advance in American Can and Continental. Scrap steel has gone up another 50 cents and the international scrap steel cartel has come apart.

Just as the President's proclamation under the so-called Neutrality Act braked the advance in share prices, so it is probable that the coming relaxation of quota restrictions may for a time brake the autumn advance in commodities. Traders have not forgotten that in 1914 a few commodities like sugar lost a large part of their initial advance before definitely starting on the uptrend, and it might happen again. Quota authorities have to look a long way ahead, for it takes months for the effect of a quota increase to be available; and if, taking such a long look ahead, they quickly expanded quotas, the commodity markets might react if they were in a weak technical position.

Commodities Technical Position

They are not likely to be, however, for at least two reasons. First, they have been shaken out again and again in the last two years. Second, the commodity exchange authorities have recently increased margin requirements rather mildly while commission houses have increased them rather sharply in excess of exchange minima.

Furthermore the system of limit advances, which got its first real try-out in the last few days, has been taken very favorably by the various trades. While in a few cases it has made it difficult for brokers to complete contracts for their customers on the buy side, it has tempered advances which might have destroyed all order or reason in commodity prices.

In this connection, for instance, Wednesday rubber action shows the point. On Tuesday all the limited-advance contract months went up the limit and stopped at around 21½ cents, but September, the delivery month, which had no limits, went up 5.35 points to over 23 cents. On Wednesday the other months added substantially to their gains but the September delivery sold off nearly one cent or 100 points.

The decline in governments continued, practically all issues losing another full point in trading which at the end of the session on the New York Stock Exchange had exceeded Tuesday's all-time volume record by about 50 per cent. Again the Federal was the chief and perhaps only support.

Money Changes in Europe

Meantime interesting currency and reserve changes have occurred in Europe. There, also, the developments of many months or years of the World War have been telescoped. France has abolished the 35 per cent reserve requirement of the Banque of France against currency in circulation. Germany has begun to put rentenmarks in circulation alongside reichsmarks. Britain has made postal money orders legal tender and, most surprising of all for a nation as traditionally reserved as the British, has transferred the entire gold reserve of the Bank of England to the Exchange Equalization Fund, leaving the entire circulation of upwards of £530,000,000 entirely uncovered by gold and "fiduciary."

Incidentally . . . yield on the best municipal issues is up about 20 base points on second-grade issues over 50 points . . . the slaughter of values in recent new capital issues is terrible . . . Margin clerks called yesterday's stock market opening a "summer opening"—"summer up and summer down" . . . The wheat export subsidy is being abandoned; it is unnecessary at present prices . . . the rise in commodities during a fall in sterling is unusual . . . world demand for oil is expected to increase from 5,000,000 barrels a day up to 6,000,000. This may increase our exports, cut our imports and further complicate the domestic picture to the advantage of producers of crude on balance and the disadvantage of the big companies which buy more than they produce. . . .

Says Industrial Insurance Policy Lapse Ratio High

WASHINGTON (AP)—A veteran insurance executive testified that a high ratio of lapses during the first year was typical of small industrial insurance policies paid on a weekly basis.

Albert Burns, Vice-President of the Baltimore Life Insurance Company, told the National Monopoly Subcommittee that his company experienced a lapse ratio of 45.7 per cent at the end of 12 months on 103,000 industrial policies sold in a recent year.

Mr. Burns was one of the score or more of insurance agents and executives who have testified during the last two days about sales and collections on industrial insurance.

Many Policies Expire

Explaining the large number of policies that expire before one year, Mr. Burns said this was caused by unsteady employment of industrial workers who buy the policies.

The Baltimore executive said his company avoided sales contests because there was "a question as to the persistency of the business written."

"Contests encourage agents to be less careful about selecting risks," he added.

Mr. Burns testified his company had $76,000,000 of industrial and $26,000,000 of ordinary life insurance in force in six Middle Atlantic states. He said 619 agents earned an average of $22.67 weekly, and there was a large turnover in this staff.

Insurance policies were not sold to persons "on direct relief," Mr. Burns said, although persons on WPA or those who earned their relief checks were clients.

Many Salesmen Fired

Another Baltimore insurance official, George L. Ward, Superintendent of Agencies for the Home Friendly Insurance Company, testified that about 30 per cent of the company's agents were dismissed annually for failure to produce increased sales.

Both Mr. Ward and Mr. Burns said officials of their companies were elected by policyholders, who acted through proxies obtained by agents and superintendents.

Mr. Burns said about 7,500 or 8,000 votes were recorded in annual election of his company from 475,000 policies eligible to participate. He added that one person often held several policies.

Turkey Eases Its Trade Restrictions On Canadian Goods

OTTAWA (CP)—Trade Minister W. D. Euler announced restrictions on the importation of Canadian goods into Turkey had been relaxed following long negotiations with the Turkish Government.

Under the Turkish system of exchange control imports from Canada were restricted until now. As a result of new regulations exchange will be granted by Turkey for the purchase of Canadian goods up to a maximum of 80 per cent of the value of Turkish imports to Canada as disclosed by Turkish trade returns.

"There is ample room for expansion of Canadian exports to Turkey," said Mr. Euler, "and agricultural implements are among the articles likely to benefit from the freer treatment accorded imports into that country from Canada."

Since 1937 Turkish import restrictions have been severe against countries which had no clearing agreements with Turkey or with which Turkey had an unfavorable balance of trade.

Canadian trade returns showed Canada bought more from Turkey than was sold to Turkey but Turkish official returns did not list exports to Canada separately. After representations from the Canadian government exports to Canada were listed separately, starting with June, 1937, and showed a balance in favor of Turkey. Further representations were necessary to convince the Turkish authorities this trade balance was permanent.

Canada Plans No Wheat Action Yet

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 (CP)—No immediate action in connection with the wheat market is contemplated by the Canadian Government, Trade Minister W. D. Euler stated.

George McIvor, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, and Dr. T. W. Grindley, Secretary, returned to Ottawa today from Winnipeg.

"We talked over the wheat situation," Mr. Euler said. "We do not contemplate taking any immediate action." Mr. Euler is the chairman of the cabinet sub-committee on wheat marketing.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

1939 ISSUE NOW READY
DEALS WITH BASIC INVESTMENT PROBLEMS

Investment Counsel Annual

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Please send at once postpaid _____ copies of the 1939 INVESTMENT COUNSEL ANNUAL which has just been published ($1.25 per copy). Enclosed herewith check for $_____
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Business Connection _____ CS 1

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. G-34, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS with "Santa Claus" Mailing Service. Unusual selling idea! Large selection Personals with name, low as 50 for $1. Outstanding "21 in" Feature Assortment, 10 others. Up to 100% profit. Write James Art Studios, 288 Anam Place, Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits easily made selling friends unusual assortment. Many photographic reproductions. 50 for $1. Personals. Stationery. 12 assortments. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Terry Studios, 93 Westfield, Mass.

INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS MAKE YOU MORE MONEY
Sell latest fad—21 beautiful folders with sender's Initial in Gold, Silver effect, $1 retail, 50c profit. Bonus. 50 Name-Imprinted cards, $1. Many unusual money-making assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 888 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 214 Columbia Heights—2-room duplex, unfurnished, harbor view, with attractive garden; maid service.

N. Y. C., Grand Central District—Very attractive double-room apartment, kitchenette, in hotel; month of Sept. only. PE. 6-3953.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Broadway near Harvard Sq.—6 rooms, sun parlor, tile bath, built-in shower, porches, Frigidaire; garage; heated; continuous hot water; rent $75. Call Ell. 1010.

NEWTON, MASS.—5 rooms, lower, with porch; quiet neighborhood; heated; adults; $50. Newton No. 1389.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
PARK PLAZA APARTMENTS
EAST AVENUE
2, 3, and 4-room apartments. Conveniently located. Elevator and Refrigeration. Moderate Rentals.
ARTHUR E. MUTH
LARCHMONT 327

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST ARMS
59 LOCUST AVENUE
5 minutes' walk to station. 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
ONE PARK LANE
NORTH COLUMBUS AVE.
Luxurious apartments of five and six rooms with sun porches and fireplaces. Each bedroom with private bath. 24-hour telephone and elevator service. The prestige of a distinguished address. Selected Tenancy.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Oakwood 7226

Yonkers, N. Y.
FLEETWOOD
Three Minutes' Walk to Station
Overlooking Bronx River Parkway
Modern elevator building, spacious 3 and 4 room apartments, with 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.
MODERATE RENTALS
MRS. WALTHER
Resident Agent
1472 Midland Ave. Beverly 8244
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1936 Plymouth sedan, in good running order. Call FREEDMAN, South 8-3931, to inspect.

BEDDING

MARKS bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innersprings; box springs sterilized; remade 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N Y C TR 7-8195

FOR SALE

YACHT FOR SALE
75 x14'x4½'; large deck house; canopy over after deck; sleeps nine; Arcola heat; two new Gray 160 H. P. motors, reduction gear, Bendix control; ideal for cruise to Florida, inside or out; excellent condition. Hartges Boat Yard, Galesville, Maryland. See Capt. Oscar Hartge.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FURNISHED
NAHANT, MASS.
will accommodate several; good heating. Seen by applying in person 400 Boylston St., Rm. 63, Boston. Also house at Orient Heights, East Boston, overlooking airport; furn. or unfurn.; quiet; very high land; 6 rooms, garage, basement; modern; reasonable; will sell comfortably financed.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ALERT young man of good appearance to sell advertising space in New York City. Christian Scientist preferred; salary. Write fully your experience, age and references. Box M-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS couple (with boy 10) offer attractive home, modest compensation, to housekeeper. 1012 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Gladstone 1978.

FOSTER mother wanted in Springfield to take to board in own home young girl and baby; good compensation; give full details. Box L-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WOMEN to act as counter girls, assistant cooks and floor girls in midtown cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH mornings, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7105.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL furnished 5-room bungalow, finished attic and cellar; oil burner. Call between 6-8 p. m. 133-64 244 St., Rosedale, L. I., N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 485 West 150th N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLenmore 2-2040 Insured Carriers

Local Classified

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2123
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

PAYING GUESTS

HYANNIS, Cape Cod, Mass.—Modern home, suitable for rest, study, recreation, at seashore. Ruth Holloway, 300 Sea St. Select clientele.

PRINTS

SALE—Old Prints, Fashions, Flowers, Birds; 2 for $1.00. Correct Framing—reasonable. CHAGNON, 26 West 46th, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES—SALE OR RENT
PERCY M. BIBAS
97 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 983

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

THE REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS has an exceptional opportunity for 2 men or women to present their Monitor advertised products in Boston and vicinity. Advanced commission plus bonus. Write or apply MR. N. P. BENSON, 454 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent; trans. Com. 9323.

BRONX, NEW YORK—Ideal room for gentleman, bath attached; only roomer. $3.00 weekly; walking distance N. Y. U. Tel. Sedgwick 3-1788. Box X-63, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 50 Prospect Place—Large front alcove room or salon parlor with studio couch and piano; immaculately clean, attractively furnished; owner's home; peaceful atmosphere; near church and subways.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single and double rooms, newly decorated, adjoining bath; private American family; B. M. T. Avenue "H" Sta. GRACE C. MORSE, 857 East 19th Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful permanent home, elderly people; near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 30-26 152nd St.—3 double, corner rooms; 1 single; light, airy, quiet, private home; residential street near beautiful Bowne Park; convenient; special low terms duration of Fair. TOWNSEND, FI. 9-3826.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave., FI. 9-8561. *I*—Large double rooms, private home; porch; residential section; 1½ blocks church, 5 min. Fair and transit. Mrs. Lephardt.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—3 bright, cheery rooms for overnight guests; private home, walking distance of Fair; residential section. UTTLEY, FI. 9-8982-R.

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y., 91-09 213th Street, MRS. WENZEL—Desirable rooms, private home couple or single; conveniences, transportation; garage, $1.00 per day; transients, permanents.

ROOMS WANTED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Business girl desires quiet room vicinity Brooklyn Heights; piano, meals optional. Write Box Z-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Diversified experience, employed last 3 years by publishing and health food products company, desires change of position. Phone REgent 4-8694, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, American, married, experienced, sober; excellent driver; good references; city, country. GAMBEAN, 251 E. 66th St., N. Y. C.; REgent 4-6318.

EXCELLENT driver, good habits, 23 years old, wishes position as private chauffeur. Wm. Edw. Tompkins, 42 Oak St., Binghamton, N. Y.

YOUNG man, director of foreign broadcasting, bilingual announcer English and Italian, experience in censoring propaganda and exaggerated advertising, continuity writer English, Italian, opera commentator, desires connection with sponsor (no liquor or tobacco) or with broadcasting company; will also consider position as teacher of Italian. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN, experienced publishing, seeks connection offering opportunity; willing leave N. Y. C.; former circulation-business manager national magazine; advertising solicitor; direct mail bookshop promotion. Write Box D-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Charming country estate, near Rumson; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, badminton; excellent food; private baths; restricted; Autumn rates $16-20. Booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's N Y C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7969.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
Children's
DR. POSNER'S SHOES
$3.95
formerly $4.50
Sizes 8½ to 3, A to D—Downstairs

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S
WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet Mav Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915
Vacation's over! Home needs come first, now. Save in our
SEPTEMBER SALE of HOUSEWARES
Hundreds of Items at Substantial Savings
HOWLAND'S

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVE. DELIVERY

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Time for Home Canning
Jelly Glasses—Plain or Mold
Fruit Jars—Rubber Rings
Paraffin—Strainers
Preserving Kettles
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 603

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton *Joseph S. Hall*
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

Dry Cleaners

of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing

New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1300-1301

Radio Service
on All Makes of Radios

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

STRIDE-WELL and KRA-FLEX
Shoes for School Days
Excellent shoes, carefully fitted, sold at attractive prices.

Kramer Shoe Shops
243 GREENWICH AVENUE

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
713 MAIN STREET 7-6461

TIE RACK
Press-it! Hangs! Works like magic!
Holds 30 ties $1.00
The Practical Gift for Men
H. F. CORNING CO.
269 Trumbull St. Estab. 1812

JELLY DOUGHNUTS
Filled with Grape Jelly
35c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Sales and Service Fuel Oils
The LALLY-HOLMSTROM Co.
18 Haynes Street
Nights 2-1789 Days 7-7216

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
236 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

SANDWICHES — FRUIT DRINKS

at **PELTON'S**
108 Main Street and
186 East Main Street

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

WRUBEL'S COLLEGE SHOP
is ready to "turn out" the smartest girls on the campus
with JACKETS • SKIRTS • SWEATERS
BLOUSES • CASUALS and CLASSICS

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

Complete Laundering Service
Forest City Laundry
JOHN H. EHLERS, Prop.
248-250 William Street Phone 416

Woodward Drug Co.
248 Main St. Tel. 2301
CAMERA SUPPLIES including color films. Movie projectors.
Let us take care of your developing and printing.
Don't forget we serve BOODY'S ICE CREAM at our soda bar.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

Caulkins and Post, Inc.
Thinking about new things for the house? Come in and see our very fine offerings of
FURNITURE RUGS DRAPERIES
484 Main Street Tel. 1275

NEW BRITAIN

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT— 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann-Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(Now Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
Call
Quinnipiac COAL Co.
6-1125 344 STATE STREET
Please Mention the Monitor

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

New Fall Line of Corsets
Featuring the small waist line
Girdles—$1.95 to $7.50
Combinations—$2.00 to $12.00
Free Fittings and Alterations
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Ph. 3-3171
HEADQUARTERS
for the "requirements" and "electives" of college life!

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All branches of Beauty Culture
Under Management of M. E. ZELTNER
Tel. 3-3245 205 Main St.

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

SANDMEYER'S GARAGE
Norston Avenue
Auto Repairing in all its Branches
Towing—Storage
Amoco Gas and Oil
United Service Motors
Tel. Stamford 4-5081 Darien 11

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-7585
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Sts., Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
685 Atlantic Street Stamford 4-2188

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
GLOVES
FASHION SHORTS
by "Van Raalte"
For Fall 1939 the brief slip on continues to be popular
Price only $1.00 pair

Saving of 40%
on Best Grade
Community Silver
from the 11th to the 23rd of Sept.
W. E. PIERPONT Inc.
JEWELER 159 BANK STREET

A complete selection of back to school campus fashions, now being featured in our Sports Wear Shop.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Wear Ever Aluminum!
SEPTEMBER SPECIALS
on sale in our housewares department
HOWLAND-HUGHES

PERRY CLEANING
is not only worth the difference—it is a necessity—and an economy. Garments are cleaned all the way through and stay clean longer.
Phone 3-3161 for
PERRY SERVICE

On to Autumn with the new
NELLY DON DRESSES
$1.98 to $10.98
See them in our
Better Dress Department—2nd Floor
The Miller & Peck Co.

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 EAST MAIN STREET AT MILL
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY ALBANY, N.Y.

FREE PARKING
For John G. Myers Customers
Feel free to use it while shopping
All day or only one half hour
On Maiden Lane, Below Broadway

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
MILLINERY—SHOES
ACCESSORIES

Hoag & Taylor
Men's Wear
MAIDEN LANE
The new woolens for fall
Custom Suits and Top Coats are now ready—may we show them at your convenience?

WHITNEY'S
Buy Your Furs With Confidence at Whitney's

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMPUS BOUND FASHIONS
—styles certain to capture the fancy of all young Fashionables—are featured now on Sisson's Third Floor
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

It's Back to School
Give the boys and girls the proper start with expertly fitted shoes from
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.

Fall Silhouette 1939
is different—you'll note the change when you see these smart new gowns. Hips have come back with bustles and there are other marked changes in figures and fabrics
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 6360—3628

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
109 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3282

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving - Packing - Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456
Bronxville, N. Y.

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
4949 Main St., Un. 6600
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

MERRILL CONST. CO.
Specialists in Filling Your Building Needs
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F.H.A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans LI. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

For Fall Fashion Finds!
SHEEHAN, DEAN & CO.
Incorporated
"The Quality Store"

The Best in Dry Cleaning
• NO ODOR • NO SHRINKAGE
• CLEAN • INDIVIDUALIZED
Prompt Service
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. WASHINGTON AVE. Dial 4338

GLOVERSVILLE

SCHOOL CLOTHES

Outstanding Values in Clothing and Furnishings
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-9-11 Church Street, Gloversville

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

The New Fall
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
are now ready for your inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 N. MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Dr. Posner's School Shoes

For Correct Body Balance!
ROTHSCHILD'S

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
SOCONY
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

KENMORE

Hall's Service Station
(Atlantic)
Cor. Delaware and Shepard Aves.
Complete Lubrication Service
Tires—Tubes—Batteries

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

AIR-STEP and Brownbilt Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMON'S
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

KAISER SHOPPE
DISTINCTIVE FASHIONS
DRESSES
for Matron and Miss
GAGE HATS, $2.00 to $5.00
1931 Palmer Avenue

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
Frigidaire and G. E. Refrigerators, Easy Washing Machines, Gas and Electric Ranges, Vacuum Cleaners
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick Rd. Baldwin 11
Baldwin 4767

JESSALYN YARN SHOP
LOUISE MEYER, Prop.
96 S. GRAND AVE., BALDWIN, L. I.
SHIPMENT of ANGORA
Just arrived—all new Fall shades including CHENILLE ANGORAS

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE

GRAND MARKET
Main St. at 3rd Ave.
Bay Shore
Jess Kaufman

TOOMEYS
Gifts of Distinction
Bay Shore, New York
63 East Main St. Tel. 823

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats — Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

Complete Line of Florence Oil Heaters and Ranges
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 W. Main St., Ph. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhatten Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
HONEY BELDOCH
453 Central Avenue
"Judy 'n Jill"
Fashions for Juniors

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SMART FALL FASHIONS
at Budget Prices
OPEN EVENINGS
Monday and Friday
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5535

BACK TO SCHOOL IN STYLE
by STERN'S
Exclusive Children's Outfitters
36-53 MAIN STREET

Back to School Apparel for Boys and Students
MILLER & MACK
Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes
36-33 MAIN ST.
Open evenings till 10 p. m.
FREE COMMUNITY PARKING

BENDIX DUYSEN
DELICATESSEN
Hon.: Cooking Our Specialty
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
34-36 Union St. Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Brayer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9391 14 Station Sq.
CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-8580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-8602

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

FREEPORT

Walk-Over for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main Street, Freeport
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship Courteous Service

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
FOUNTAIN PENS
School Specials
10 Church St., Tel. Free 2458

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
LUNCHEON and SODA FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DELICIOUS SALADS and SANDWICHES
Finest Confections
Whitman's—Page & Shaw
Louis Sherry

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
Brief Cases
Fountain Pens and Pencil Boxes
Football Equipment

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
PERMANENT WAVES
$5 and up
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N 429

OFF TO **COLLEGE**
Smart Campus Apparel
MARION FLACK
3 Third St. Tel. G. N. 4114

SCHOOL SHOES

Also smart styles for the entire family
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck

HEMPSTEAD

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your Linoleum Needs
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7490
PAUL'S QUALITY MARKET
FRUITS & VEGETABLES
Free Delivery 67 Main Street

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air-Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
"Ask for MIKE"
7 So. Franklin Street
Tel. Hempstead 1717

HUNTINGTON

Stockings
Handbags
Marianne Stocking Shop

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
Garage Headquarters for the visitors to our World's Fair.
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

EXCLUSIVE STYLES **FURS** FOR EXCLUSIVE WOMEN
Made to Order—Estimates Submitted
1940 Fashions in Ready-Made Coats
REPAIRING—REMODELING
GLAZING
J. & J. BRONSTEIN, Inc.
89-58 165th St. Jamaica 6-1407

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

LITTLE NECK

TUCKMAN'S
5—10—1.00 AND UP STORE
Dry Goods House Furnishings
Notions Venetian Blinds
Window Shades
254-22 Northern Blvd. Little Neck, L. I.
Bayside 9-3803

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

•NEW FALL•
Woolens
LARGEST SELECTION AND LOWEST PRICES ON LONG ISLAND
Silk City
ON THE SUNRISE HIGHWAY
•LYNBROOK•

RENE PASTRY SHOP
67 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Open Sundays
TEL. LYNBROOK 1464

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere

MANHASSET

Phone: MAnhasset 2290
BAUER'S
Quality Meat Market
a Branch of Great Neck
Quality and Economy
368 Plandome Road

PATCHOGUE

OLYMPIA CONFECTIONERY
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in
The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious—Smooth—Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
BIRDS EYE
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICH. HILL. 2-4001

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.
CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Ave.)

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
106-11 Jamaica Ave.
Virginia 7-5656

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics
Permanent Waving
8548 118th St. Vir. 7-0263

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

JACOB GREEN
STATIONERY—TOYS
GREETING CARDS
We carry a full line of School Supplies
105-11 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-10276

Fur Coats and Cloth Coats
at a Big Saving
During Our **FALL SALE**
Winter Coats as low as $14.50
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Established 1919 Tel. R. H. 2-8314
Jamaica Avenue Corner 104th Street

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

D. ARNOWITZ
Fall Opening Specials
Sweater and Jacket Ensembles
Pants and Slacks, $1.95 up
Sweaters and Sport Jackets, $1.95 up
Mix Them or Match Them
105-22 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL
Have Our Representative Call to Discuss Your Heating Requirements
A First National Service

WILLIAM E. WOOD
631 Merrick Road Tel. 7436
Long Beach
52 E. Park Ave. Tel. 3459

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

D. G. DE MOTT CORP.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
New Homes for Sale
Or Will Build to Order
492 Morris Avenue Tel. RVC 806

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway
Tel. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4473
The Best Quality Meats and Poultry Sold at
GEORGE'S MARKET
JULIUS ROTH, Mgr.
Free Delivery 275 Sunrise Highway

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton
Laurelton 8-2708 *Gas Burners Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S *HEATING*
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OAKWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. E. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1303

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Westchester's Headquarters for All Makes of Records
Sheet Music of all Publishers
Nationally known, guaranteed MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
INSTRUMENT, RADIO and PIANO Repair Shop on Premises

New Rochelle 4317
HOUSE OF MUSIC
587 Main Street
Near Loew's
New Rochelle 4317

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

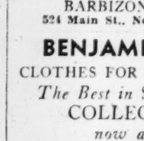
A STREAM-LINED APPEARANCE IS ACHIEVED BY WELL TAILORED UNDERTHINGS!
GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
524 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

BENJAMIN'S, INC.
CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
The Best in SCHOOL *and* COLLEGE TOGS
now available
23 Mechanic Street, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
(Free Parking Opposite)

RAINBOW DRESS SHOP
Rose Kilbert Selma P. Gropstein
Dresses, Skirts, Sweaters, Millinery
79 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Bet. Main and Huguenot Streets)
STRIDE-WELL and KRA-FLEX *Shoes for School Days*
Excellent shoes, carefully fitted, sold at attractive prices.

Kramer Shoe Shops
476 MAIN STREET

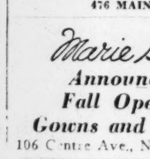
Marie Stone
Announces Her Fall Opening of Gowns and Sportswear
106 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.



Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

henri marten hairdresser
for characteristic permanent waves and chic coiffures.
hamilton 5089
57 church St., corner prospect st.



INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 3010

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
For both yourself and your house at prices you can afford!
7 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
They'll need a WATCH
at College!
Only the best in Jewelry and Silverware
565 Main Street, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

COLBERT'S
Distinctive Infants' and Children's Wear
Nursery Accessories
186 North Ave.
(Opp. Arnold Constable's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

New Low Prices in SCHOOL SHOES
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
FREE SCHOOL SUPPLIES with each pair of shoes
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our BUDGET PLAN
290 MOFFAT STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Prepare your car for Spring Driving
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER
Caton and Coney Island Aves.
WIndsor 8-8829

SUMMER CLOTHES BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED or LAUNDERED
Mail Orders attended to
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

PARKSIDE SHOP GOWNS
730 Flatbush Avenue
Est. Since 1919 IN. 2-2370
Open Evenings Until 9:30, Wed. 6 P. M.

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone
Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

Puritan Petroleum Products Co.
210 RICHMOND AVENUE, P. R.
A complete line of Petroleum Products, also courteous service, backed by a personnel composed of S. I. residents.
We Service All Types of Oil Burners Including Marr and Williams-O-Matic
Phone Orders Gib. 2-7270-71—Gib. 7-6295

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Hoisting, Packing, Crating, Shipping
WILLIAM A. MORRIS
INCORPORATED
Local and Long Distance Moving and Storage
88 Barker Street, West New Brighton
Phone Gib 2-3600—3601
Estimates Cheerfully Given

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
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A Complete Selection of Girls' and Boys' Clothing at Reasonable Prices
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where everything in clothing and room furnishings may be found.

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Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
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Delicious
Ice Cream
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ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

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Now Going On at
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385 MAIN STREET
On or About Sept. 15 We Will Be in Our New Quarters at
372 MAIN ST.—The Former Sisson Bldg.

ROCHESTER

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MARKET—GROCERY
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We deliver Culver 451-452

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COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
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CORPORATION
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MAIN 5581

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
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"Beauty is truth, truth beauty,—that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."
—John Keats
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All Branches of Hairdressing
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Announces PERSONALITY HATS made to order
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Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
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SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

$5 to $6
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STYLE—
SERVICE—SENSIBLE PRICES
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Sporting Goods and Rubber Goods for Fall
BICYCLES—RAINCOATS
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THE IDAMAE SHOPPE
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There is a dashing new look about the Nelly Don's Fall Line
Make your selection now

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CHAS. HOLTZMAN & SON, INC.
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New Fall and Winter Fashions
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Accessories
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221 Greenwood Place Tel. 6-3787
Fall Term Opens Sept. 18
Registrations Accepted Beginning Sept. 1st

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

PARR'S, Inc.
Distinctive Millinery
114 EAST JEFFERSON
Now Showing Our Individual Line of Fall Hats

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Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
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Quality Services
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INCORPORATED
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Smokeless and High Volatile Bituminous Coal
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Tel. Yard 4038 Yard 3130 7th Ave.
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Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

UTICA

College Clothes
You'll want your trunk filled to the brim with clothes that are exciting, thrilling, brilliant and well tailored. To rate an A+ in college fashions — choose your campus clothes at Wells.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

FOR GOOD ROADS and SAFETY Use The Famous TRENTON LIMESTONE
Crushed in All Sizes for Every Purpose. AGRICULTURE LIME — For Better Crops.
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Quarry Phone Barneveld 11
Night Phone Barneveld 29F22 Phone 4-2318

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"Where the Foods Are Better"
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REID-SHELDON & CO.
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Seasonable Flowers
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Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
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Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
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New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
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Just Back of First Citizens Bank

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GO BACK TO COLLEGE . . .
with plenty of the nicest sweaters and skirts you can collect. They will be your closest clothes friends at college.
Empsall's
G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

OFF TO COLLEGE IN A KITTY KELLY HAT
ALL $1.88—NONE HIGHER
TWO ENTRANCES
107 Court and 160 Arsenal Street

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Philip L. Sniffen Company
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36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2363

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LARSEN'S
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Modern
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in all its branches
Paperhanging — Mural Designs
Dependable Work — Reasonable Rates
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

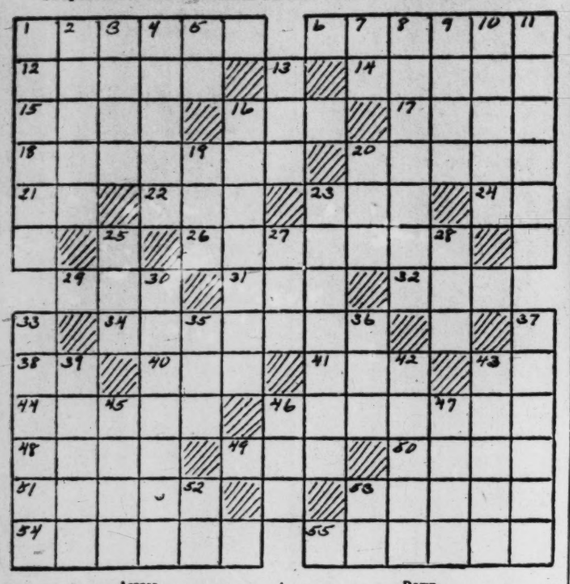
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

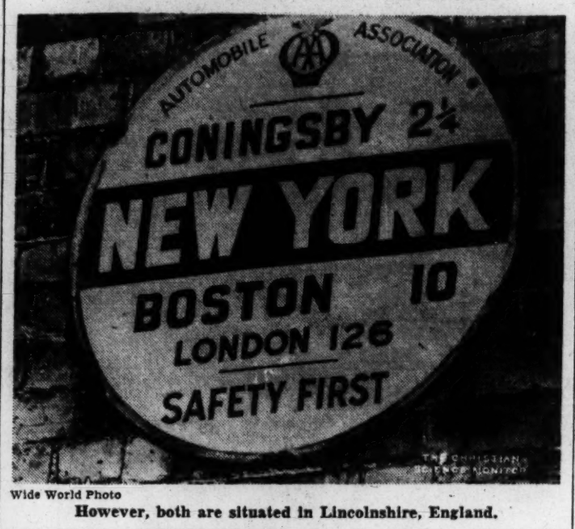
1—Who conquered city of Jericho?
6—What is any of various traveling or pleasure carriages?
12—What constellation is pictorially represented as a ram?
14—Abraham was first called what?
15—A boxing match is what?
16—Who was nephew of 14 Across?
17—What is worn by Hindu Women?
18—What is an island of Lipari group in the Mediterranean?
20—What is any of several kinds of mountain mint?
21—What exclamation expresses inquiry?
22—What is a measure of weight?
23—Who is first Assyrian monarch mentioned in Scripture?
24—What prefix signifies "double"?
26—Quito is capital of what republic?
29—What is name of a cape of Massachusetts?
31—Toronto is capital of what Canadian province (abbr.)?
32—Graz, Germany, is on what river?
34—What is the common wild duck of Northern Hemisphere?
38—While.
40—Foochow, China, is on what river?
41—Who was fabulous ancestor of Ionians?
43—Where is 26 Across (abbr.)?
44—What king of Edom had Pau for his capital?
46—What were clerks called in Old Testament times?
48—Pertaining to the shoulder.
49—What ox is found in Tibet?
50—Who was Timothy's grandmother (II Tim. 1:5)?
51—What is a river of Southern Nigeria?
53—What is name of highest mountain of Lepontine Alps?
54—Who was father of Mahath (I Chron. 6:35)?
55—What is a literary study of a light and brief character?

Down

1—What was one of stones in breastplate of high priest?
2—Who was Chilion's wife (Ruth 1:4)?
3—What is name of a city of China?
4—What is a city of northwestern Afghanistan?
5—You and me.
7—What exclamation expresses sudden surprise?
8—Who was one of David's sons?
9—What Jairite is mentioned in II Sam. 20:26 (poss.)?
10—What was name of a landmark of Zebulun (Josh. 19:10)?
11—Who is Iago's wife in Shakespeare's "Othello"?
13—What is an extinct bird of New Zealand?
16—Who had series of debates with Stephen A. Douglas?
19—Fish eggs.
20—What is a flower not yet fully opened?
23—Who is patron saint of Ireland?
25—Male cat is called what?
27—Who is a personification of Truth in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
28—A Sumak is a hat, rug, or boa—which?
30—What Athenian woman was converted by St. Paul's preaching (Acts 17:34)?
33—What river of Alabama flows into Alabama River?
35—Cover.
36—A dorbettle is what?
37—What is pendent head of some plants or flowers?
39—What is capital of Oregon?
42—What is name of a city of Ohio?
43—Paris is on what river?
45—Who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast"?
46—What cutting implement has teeth?
47—Italy is shaped like what?
52—Beaufort Sea indents what continent (abbr.)?
53—Musical note

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Boston to New York—10 Miles



Wide World Photo

However, both are situated in Lincolnshire, England.

In Lighter Vein

Good Guess

"What great battle was fought in Massachusetts?"

"The battle of lexicons."

Etiquette

Mother (at dinner): "Peggy, darling, you should not rub your nose with your spoon."

Peggy: "Oh, Mother, ought I to have used a fork?"

Better Than a Tan

Of all the backs
I've ever seen,
I most prefer
The one that's green!

Humph!

Visitor: "Is there an encyclopedia in the office?"

Office Boy (politely): "No, sir, but what is it you wish to know?"

Apt

The same tornado that blew away my father's wagon dumped an automobile in the front yard."

"Huh, that's no tornado. That was a trade wind."—Grit.

Interesting Case

"Beg pardon, sir, but I've eaten nothing for a week."

"How very interesting. Well, come back later and tell me how long you were able to hold out."—Furnica.

Bearing the Brunt of It

Radio and its general merits was the topic of conversation between several clubmen.

"After listening to the radio now for some years," said Smith, "my family has decided to have a little orchestra of our own. My wife is learning to play the banjo, Willie is learning to play the flute, Ernest rather fancies himself as a jazz drummer, and Doris and Mildred are learning the violin."

"And what are you learning?" asked Brown.

"I? Oh—I'm learning to bear it," he returned.—Kablegram.

Little Chauncey

"Maybe if I added 'Established in 1889' it would give people more confidence in the firm."

Daily Anecdote

A Profitable Parable

Once King Frederick William I, bent on reducing the expenses of his court, saddened the hearts of his servants by informing them that thereafter their supplies of free wood, coal, etc., would be greatly limited. The heaviness of heart which this news evoked was plainly evidenced by the forlorn expressions of these poor people as they went about their tasks.

Among the King's most valued counselors was one Von Gundling, a man of much learning and wisdom. One day, shortly after the King's pronouncement, this worthy appeared in Frederick's chambers with such a woebegone expression that his sovereign asked, "What is troubling you, good counselor? Why do you look so sorrowful?"

"I sorrow over the plight of Your Majesty's servants," replied Von Gundling. "They cry out for their lost privileges."

"They deserve to lose them," exclaimed the King brusquely. "We have got to cut down expenses."

"I know the troubles which come from servants," said the adviser in sympathetic voice. "Only this morning I had trouble with my scrubwoman. She was cleaning the stairs, and do you know how she was doing it? She began at the bottom and worked up. As soon as she had cleaned a step she trod upon it and dirtied it as she went on to the next. I had to tell her that it would be better to start at the top and work down. . . . One should always begin at the top, Your Majesty!"

After a moment of thoughtful silence, the King replied, "You are right, Gundling. Tomorrow we shall look to the recompenses of the courtiers."

Sunbonnet Sue

Boo!

Monitor Camera Club from Max Hayek, Vienna

Horned Owl

A Verse for Today . . .

For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.
—HEB. 4:12.

Vocations

A Woman's Ingenuity

Probably the only woman in the United States dealing in culverts is Miss Stella Reynolds, of Perry, Maine. This young woman had the foresight to see the rapid growth of this particular business some years ago, as metal began to displace the old rock and log culverts in almost every road.

She took over the agency for the product, handling sales and deliveries in such a capable manner that the company employing her has made a special feature of it in a well-known house organ.—L. C., Boston.

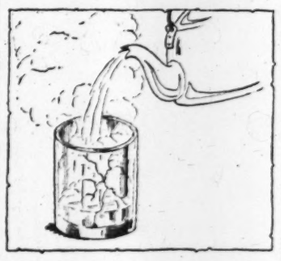
Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Thin Glass Tumbler Will Stand Hot Water Better Than a Thick One?

You may have seen a Mason jar or a tumbler break when hot water was poured into it. The same thing is likely to happen when ice-water is poured into a hot glass. In either case, the likelihood of breakage increases with the thickness of the glass.

The reason that thin glass will withstand hot or cold better than thick glass is that glass is a poor conductor of heat; that is, heat travels along or through glass rather slowly. Metals, in general, are good conductors of heat. If you hold an iron bar and a glass rod of equal length and diameter by one end and put the other end in the fire, the iron bar will feel hot to your hand long before the glass one will.

Glass, in common with most substances, expands with an increase in temperature, and contracts as it gets colder. When hot water is poured into a tumbler made of thick glass, the inner surface of the glass is heated before the outer surface, because heat travels slowly through the glass. Consequently, the inner layers of glass begin to expand before the outer layers; and if the expansion is sudden and severe, the resultant unequal forces may cause the glass to shatter. Pouring very cold water into hot glasses may have a similar result.



If the glass, however, is very thin, the heat or cold does not have so far to travel between the inside and outside surfaces. Consequently, the inside and outside temperatures of the glass are more nearly equal, resulting in more even contraction and expansion and less strain on the glass.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Example

York, Pa.

An itinerant mender sat on the door steps tinkering with an old umbrella.

"You seem extra careful," remarked the woman for whom he was doing the work.

"Yes," he answered, "I try to do good work."

"But your customers would not know the difference until you were gone," added the woman.

"No; I suppose not."

"Do you ever expect to come back?"

"No."

"Then why are you so particular?"

"So that it will be easier for the next fellow who comes along," the man answered simply. "If I put on shoddy cloth or do bad work, folks will find it out in a few weeks, and the next mender that comes along will have the door closed in his face."

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: That thrifty office seeker out our way is going to wait and throw his straw hat into the ring when the season's over.

Bridgeport Bulletin: There are two kinds of cleverness in wit, and both are priceless. One consists in thinking of a bright remark in time to say it; the other consists of thinking of it in time not to say it.

Odds and Ends

"Early to Rise" Outmoded?

American farmers, representing more than 25 per cent of the population, garner less than 9 per cent of the national income.

Easier Grazing

Experiments at the University of Missouri indicated cows give richer milk during cold weather than they do in the summer time.

Goose Liver Paste

The artificially fattened goose and duck livers from which pâté de foie gras is made, often weigh two or three pounds.

Daily Quotation

YOU are waiting to do some great thing . . . perform the small things that are unseen, and they will bring other and greater things for you to perform.—JOHN BRIGHT.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Long, Hot Hike*

By LE PELLEY

OH HYMIE DOBSON, WHERE ARE YOU.. WHERE ARE YOU..
WOW.. IT SURE IS HOT !!
AND DUSTY !
OH, FOR A SODA
I WISH I HADN'T COME !
WHAT A ROAD !! NO SHADE !!
SAY, I'D LIKE TO BE IN SWIMMING..
OH WHAT I THINK OF TUBBY !
WHEW
THIS IS AN AWFUL ROAD FOR A HIKE ! THE GANG IS GETTING RESTLESS !
I KNOW IT ! HYMIE WOULD PICK A PLACE LIKE THIS !
LOOK !! I SEE HIM !
THAT ISN'T HYMIE — IT'S A STUMP !
NO — IT'S HYMIE !
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE ?
MAYBE IT'S A MIRAGE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hello! Everybody—*

Had a wonderful time today getting acquainted again with Joan, Buzzy, and Betty Anne—
And telling all my friends about the New York World's Fair and the farm—
In fact, as I told Sponge, I don't know which is the better, going places or talking about them afterward!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Presented at Court*

By THE HAGERS

STRANGE BEAUTY GREW ON EVERY HAND IN PABLO'S CAVERN FAIRYLAND.
HE CRIED, "YOU HAVEN'T SEEN A THING! THIS IS THE THRONE ROOM OF OUR KING."
"WHO IS YOUR KING?" I ASKED THE ELF. "THIS WAY," SAID HE. "SEE FOR YOURSELF."
PABLO THEN CRIED, "YOUR MAJESTY!" THE MONARCH DIDN'T LOOK AT ME.

NEW YORK
WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

For *School* or *Household* do your shopping at
GRANTS
Known for Value
W. T. GRANT CO.
Main Street at Grove

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
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MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

TWO important items of the Fall wardrobes!
. . . Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

THE NEW FALL HATS
are here
Lovelier than ever
See them at
DANIELL'S
114 Mamaroneck Ave.

First to Sherman's
then to school
We are completely stocked with every need for boys and men.
SHERMAN'S
86 MAMARONECK AVENUE
2 Doors from Colony Theatre

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THIBAULT WALL PAPER
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Complete Line of Children's Wear
Attractive Fall Merchandise Now Showing
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NEW YORK
WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawanpum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

WE INVITE
Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
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YONKERS

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialist
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Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
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DE ROBERTS
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
Experts in Permanent Waving
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6425

New Fall Showing
of
COATS—SUITS—FURS
DRESSES AND HATS
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

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Editorials

Encirclement

A Bible verse to which many are turning this week reads: "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them." Amid the shocks of war the eternal accuracy of that declaration may be obscured by fear and doubt, by the visibility of danger and the invisibility to mortal sight of the delivering angel. If one were to look for a physical visitant with wings in the midst of modern war, one would likely sight an airplane. But as we learn what angels are—God's own thoughts coming to man, and thinkable by him—we shall learn where to look for angels.

Jesus said: "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you." That kingdom is peopled with delivering, encircling angels. The presence of the divine Love that formed man is always around him, giving His angels charge over him. Those who express love and seek conscientiously to do justice to their fellow man in every thought will find in this entertaining of angels deliverance from the sharpest barbs of war and dominion over the effects of mankind's inhumanity.

War and the Markets

How will the American economy stand the shock of war? Traditional war scenes already are being re-enacted. Large-scale buying in the commodity markets, induced by the knowledge of past inflations, has been boosting quotations up to limits placed by the authorities. Wheat, corn, copper, hides, sugar, rubber, and other staples, even cotton, are in an upswing such as has not been witnessed since the World War.

The first day's scramble for stocks which might benefit from a long-drawn-out conflict was of a nature which could well be called reckless. In a turnover of nearly 6,000,000 shares on the New York Stock Exchange, the largest in almost two years, the Dow-Jones averages gained ten points, with some stocks rising twenty points or more. It is estimated that the paper value of listed shares was blown up an additional $3,000,000,000.

United States Government bonds, on the other hand, were under steady pressure, losing steadily in the heaviest trading on record, though certain depressed bonds, such as the sugars, made substantial gains.

Belief that history will repeat itself so far as demand for goods is concerned is back of the eager buying of securities. But, as always, there are unpredictable elements in the situation. Chief of these is the duration of the present war and whether still other countries are to be drawn in. If Reichsführer Hitler should make a peace move that could be taken seriously by the Allies, those loaded up with so-called "war babies" might sell just as hastily as they have bought.

Then, too, the Federal Government may intervene to stabilize prices or perhaps to fix maximum prices of essentials. Already such a thought has found expression in Wall Street. Some control over prices is likely if excesses begin to develop.

Being Neighbors With Argentina

If citizens of the United States are in earnest about wishing to be on close terms with the nations of South America, there are two elemental facts which they need bear in mind. One is that the principal exports of the more southerly Latin-American countries, such as Argentina, are agricultural products of the same kind as form the bulk of North American agriculture. The other fact is that trade nevertheless is a basis of friendship.

The announcement by the State Department that it is preparing to negotiate a trade agreement with the Argentine Republic is good news. However, Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, asserts that "the State Department is proposing that American agriculture shall stand the burden of tariff concessions in order to enable domestic manufacturers to expand their markets."

If United States consumers are to be stopped by dairymen's objections from buying casein and corned beef more cheaply through a trade agreement, there is another Argentine product whose case might be investigated. For four years there has been pending in the Senate a sanitary convention negotiated by Secretary Hull to relieve a grievance against a quarantine imposed in the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

Under that embargo the importation of live cattle or fresh meat is forbidden from any country in which hoof-and-mouth disease exists, though there may be large areas entirely free from the plague. Such an area is Patagonia or southern Argentina. The new arrangement sensibly proposed to apply the quarantine by zones rather than by whole countries. Actually that question is not involved in the trade agreement discussions now being opened. Argentina's purchases from the U. S. in the last fifteen years exceed its sales to Americans by $500,000,000. And to do full justice, not only should the trade agreement be consummated, but the sanitary convention should also be dug out and ratified.

Mr. Browder on the Stand

Earl Browder, executive secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, got himself a bit crossed up in his appearance as a witness before the Dies committee investigating un-American activities. There was, of course, the confession that he had traveled in foreign countries on a falsified American passport, a criminal offense potentially punishable by imprisonment.

There was, too, some apparent self-contradiction over whether the Communist Party of America is affiliated with the Communist International. On Tuesday he denied that such an affiliation exists, though he has attended its conferences in Moscow and the party is "in closest collaboration" with the Comintern. On Wednesday, asserting that any Communist who criticized the German-Soviet non-aggression pact would be subject to expulsion, he is quoted as explaining that the party in the United States "is affiliated with the Comintern" and must agree with its decisions. That may explain some of the mental acrobatics performed by American Communists in attempting to support the pact.

This regimentation of opinion is, of course, only one reason why Communism could never fit with Americanism. Discussing the part which Communist Party members had played in various organizations such as the International Labor Defense and American League for Peace and Democracy, Mr. Browder declared they never exerted control and did not want control. "I would say," he added, "that Communist control of an organization would mean its failure." Is this an admission as to what would be the result of Communist control of the organization known as government?

The Athenia

Sinking of the Athenia is one of those tragic and shocking events which would make men forget their better selves. First reactions tend to draw a veil of resentment across brighter memories of heroic peacetime rescues at sea in which humaneness was shown to be a characteristic common to all peoples.

Dispatches from those points at which survivors have been landed support the assumption that the Athenia was sunk by a submarine. Circumstantial evidence would indicate the probability that the submarine was German: Germany and Britain are at war, and the Athenia was a British ship. But it was transporting Americans as well as Canadians, fugitives from war in Europe, and it had left port before Britain's declaration of war on Germany. No one with an ounce of regard for the effects on world opinion of such an attack would have made it.

Berlin's denials of responsibility are thus understandable. Berlin must recall that it was submarine warfare against American non-combatants that drove the United States into war in 1917.

No one knows, apparently, that the Athenia's attacker was actually a German. This uncertainty is underscored by recollection of British and French difficulty in identifying the nationality of the submarines which engaged in Mediterranean "piracy" in the days of the Spanish civil war. To suggest that the attack might be of Russian origin would of course never do. But such a charge would be no more fantastic than the German charges that the British sunk their own ship. Another British ship has been torpedoed since the Athenia; it may be, as one observer has already said, that this war is beginning in frightfulness where the World War left off. If so, it will take all the Christianity that mankind understands to keep in view the fact that such acts on land or sea are alien to men, as they by their own instinctive and repeated self-sacrifice for one another's safety have proved.

A popular young movie star is said to have received a set of trap drums and—perhaps what was more important to his immediate neighborhood—a sound proof room to play them in. Here's a hint for the holiday trade.

The Road to Unity

On all sides thoughtful men are saying that the greatest need in America's relation with a Europe at war is national unity. This desire is itself the first essential. If insisted upon by the public it will be reflected in national policy. The second essential is a goal toward which to work in co-operation. An active foreign policy to take the place of the present "negativity" may well furnish this goal. Such an active policy should include early enactment of a cash-and-carry law to control war trade.

There are three groups of opinion in America and all might well unite in this project:

1. The groups overlap but, for simplification, we may say that the first is composed of those who have wished America to be wholly impartial. Cash and carry should be as satisfactory to them as the present arms embargo which favors Hitlerism. By it the United States in effect offsets a military advantage that geography and their own endeavors have given to France and Britain—ability to come and get supplies. Could cash and carry be more "un-neutral"?

2. Probably the largest body of opinion is interested chiefly in keeping America out of war. If it be assumed that war trade was the road to war for America in 1917 the present Act is unsatisfactory for it closes only one-fourth of that road and leaves untouched three-quarters—the trade in war supplies which are not arms. If it was the torpedoing of American ships, if it was the carrying of supplies into war zones which took America into the World War, it is the carrying which should now have attention.

The present neutrality legislation would leave most of the carrying in exactly as dangerous a condition as 1917. A cash-and-carry plan would stop all carrying by American ships and no American ownership would be involved in war trade beyond the borders of the country. As a means of limiting possible entanglements through trade this measure should enlist the support of the group which is primarily interested in keeping out of war.

3. An increasingly large number of Americans feel that Britain and France are standing as outposts in a struggle for freedom and world order. They believe that American ideals and interests are involved in this struggle. They may not be ready to send American troops to fight in Europe, but they insist that every step short of war should be taken to support the Nation's basic position. The cash-and-carry plan is the most feasible method of satisfying the demand of this group. Indeed, it appears to be the best instrument at this time for uniting American opinion behind a positive policy in relation to the war.

Two-Anchor Weather

Finland's Corridor

I entered Finland's Corridor from the Gulf Stream, by motor boat, and thereby enjoyed one of the pleasantest surprises that a dozen years of European travel have given me. A Norwegian mail boat, one of that glamorous but unsung company of chuggers-along that carries mail and passengers around the roof of Norway at all seasons of the year took me from Tromsö to Hammerfest and on to Kirkenes at the extreme northeastern tip of Scandinavia. Adjoining this outpost is the hand of Finland's long, long arm, thrust northward between Norway and Russia to grasp the curiously warm hand of the Arctic Sea. A taxi carried me the few miles from Kirkenes to Elvenes (meaning Rivernose) and there deposited me by a sawmill on the bank of the swift wide stream called Patsjoki (joki means river in Finnish). My driver peered anxiously up-river, evidently trying to sight some craft that should relieve him of my presence, and after a bit the Finnish motorboat came into view around a distant bend.

It was a wonderfully unpretentious open boat that finally drew alongside the steep bank where no mooring whatever aided the "skipper." I scrambled down with my bags over rocks and tufted grass to leap aboard this frail craft, and with no formality we were off and were presently nosing upstream against the swift clean current. At a heavily wooded point about one mile up we seemed to reach the frontier, for the skipper drew into the bank at a tiny wharf labelled with the word "Toll." No one was in sight, so he jumped ashore and ran off into the forest calling back something from which I seemed to disentangle the words "Kymmenen minuutti." Anybody could have understood the last word and it happened that I had learned to count up to ten in Finnish. Ten is kymmenen. Had he said eleven minutes or fifteen I might have floundered helplessly for his meaning but I gathered correctly that he was going in search of the customs man and would be back in ten minutes.

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As it happened the official came through the woods by another path and was there before the skipper could find him. He jumped into the boat, cast a weather eye at my bags, glanced at my American passport and never asked me any awkward questions at all nor required me to open the bags. He talked a bit, but as near as I could gather, it was about the weather, and I agreed with him (in English) that it was a golden and glorious day. We were in fact two golden fellows with eighteen-carat hearts. He entertained me not in the grim fashion of a *douanier* but as if he were a greeter born to the task, the Grover Whalen of Patsjoki, and I was almost sorry when the skipper returned from his futile quest.

So upstream—another mile—to Kolttaköngäs, the first outpost of Finland, where a startling surprise awaited me. A large cement building, looking colossal in that environment, loomed out of the forest at the river bank and I took it to be a mill or warehouse but it proved, to my astonishment to be a fishermen's inn, completed in this very year of 1939 by the Finnish Government. If its exterior is severe its interior is the last syllable of the last word in modern comfort and good cheer, a wondrous refuge in the most unlikely wilderness. Its sumptuous kahvila (café) and ravintola (restaurant) all but hang over the attractive stream. Its lounges and its forty bedrooms are "up to tomorrow," with most attractive modernistic furniture, and with hangings and decorations in impeccable taste. The plumbing is all that Americans could ask, and we ask a lot in Europe. The meals, in Swedish-Finnish style, with smörgåsbord, are delectable. All this is amazing, but amazement reaches the peak when one discovers that no road leads from anywhere to Kolttaköngäs. A road is being rapidly pushed through, from the Finnish side, but it required a great bridge and the bridge is not quite ready for traffic. To leave the inn for Finland I had to walk a mile to the bus line terminus crossing a bridge of precarious planks. My baggage was ferried across stream.

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The secret of the riddle is quickly explained. Kolttaköngäs is in Finland's Corridor to the Gulf Stream, that indefatigable warm current which circles even the rooftree of Norway and keeps all harbors, even into the edge of Russia, ice free the year around. The Corridor's only port is Liinahamari whither I could have gone from Kirkenes by steamer instead of invading the Patsjoki by motorboat. Finland acquired this narrow Corridor by treaty with Russia in 1920 and has developed it with impressive vigor, especially along lines of tourism. It has dotted it with comfortable tourist inns quite as amazing as the one I first saw. It has set about to develop its economic resources. Fortunately this Corridor has no Danzig to plague it with racial problems, so Finland lavishes unhampered effort upon it, valuing most of all its role of ice-free, blockade-free gateway to the larger world.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

The Gift of Prophecy

By Frank L. Perrin

It may be that in these days of rapid changes, of the signing of new treaties and the scrapping of old ones, of undeclared wars and unholy alliances, it will be necessary to revise a time-honored proverb. Long ago it was written, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Not many who have sought to forecast future events during recent months are being regarded as wise or prescient either at home or in far-off countries. The minds of men, swayed by passion, by fear, by the emergencies of the moment, are no more stable or more accurately discernible in advance of the event than the weather. To accurately forecast decisions to be reached or methods to be pursued, those who seek to shape their own course by the course to be taken by others must, if wise, attempt to understand the aims, the purposes and the sincerity of those in positions of power or leadership.

Today the confusions and stern realities of war have come to confound those who, a week ago, or ten days ago, were eloquent in assuring the people of the world that there would be no war. Tomorrow's events may as convincingly prove the fallacy either of hopeful predictions that the war will be short or the discouraging prophecy that it will be long and destructive. At the moment, as in days recently past, even the wisest observers can do no more than predict what is, in fact, the unpredictable.

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No one, a month ago, would have forecast an alliance between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany. No one, a week ago, could have foreseen the withdrawal, for the time being, of Italy from the offensive and defensive alliance with the Hitler Government. No one, a day before the event, would have suspected that at the very outset of the campaign against Poland the torpedoes from enemy submarines would destroy a ship loaded with the citizens of a neutral state.

Even at this moment, with the entire world in a condition of suspense, with eyes turned in the direction of the war zone and every ear attuned to catch the latest word of encouragement and prepared to hear the worst if the worst comes, the events of the next hour or the next day cannot be forecast. The gift of prophecy seems to have been denied even to those in positions of vantage, where the vision should be clear. Why should the natural and logical course of coming events be so indistinguishable? It may be because, as has already been observed, the minds of men, swayed by passion, by fear, by the emergencies of the moment, are not accurately discernible in advance of the event.

A quarter of a century ago a defensive war was waged and millions of human lives were sacrificed. It was said that the world must be made safe for democracy. Since the close of that war there have been established governments more antagonistic to democracy than any of the governments overthrown in the war of 1914-1918. Democracy cannot be imposed by force or by treaty. War to prevent the spread of its antithesis may be necessary. But democracy can best be fostered or protected as it is enshrined in the hearts and consciences of those who enjoy and appreciate it.

* * *

The powerful democracies of the world have never sought, by force or propaganda, to deny to the people governed by dictatorial authority the right to be so governed if they wished. There is no such apparent purpose today. The flood tides of time are not easily or quickly turned back. There is no magic wand in the hand of Democracy.

What, then, of tomorrow and the days and weeks ahead? It may be that it is not given to any man to know, except he have faith in the enduring wisdom and protecting care of Him in whom we rest our faith that all will be well. But it would not seem unreasonable, at the moment, to assume that as the net result of the present war the map of Europe will not be greatly changed.

Mirror of World Opinion

Golden Rule Age Coming

My hope for the good life, as I have seen it mirrored by the Stone Age of North America, rests on the thought that a few more decades or centuries of preaching the Golden Rule may result in its becoming fashionable, even civilized. Perhaps we could live as happily in a metropolis as in a fishing village if we could substitute co-operation for competition. — VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON in "I Believe" (Simon & Schuster, New York).

The Wide Horizon

Not Too Late for Union

By Clarence K. Streit

Author of "Union Now"

(Excerpts from an informal memorandum prepared before the outbreak of general war.)

There need be no doubt that both Hitler and Stalin nurse individual dreams of ruling the world, but the great danger both their dreams face is this: The steps they take to realize them are likely, if successful, to drive the American Union into action to save in time its own dream—that of a world equally ruled by every individual in it in the interests of each individual's life, liberty and happiness.

This American dream has—as 150 years of melting pot history have shown—a tremendous appeal for individuals of every nationality and race. The dream of Stalin requires repeated purges even in Russia, while that of Hitler cannot possibly appeal to any but Germans—and by no means to all of them.

These two dreams can be achieved only by conquest and that takes time, especially for the waiting game that Stalin must rely on. Even for the "lightning war" method of Hitler, it will take years for him to reach Napoleon's peak. The American people can smash this dream of world domination (to say nothing of Stalin's slower-geared dream) in its early stages—if these early Hitler successes cause the American people to organize the democracies in a federal union.

For the old democracies have got so much power that they need only to unite their common way of life to control the world's fate. They can win faster than can even lightning war, for they do not need to fight at all to win, they need only change their minds and unite—decide once more that it is wiser to hang together than to hang separately.

* * *

The Russo-German pact has this effect:

It makes possible already the clean-cut line-up of democracy on one side and dictatorship on the other that was not possible even in 1917, to say nothing of 1914. This could not have been possible had the plans for another alliance between Russia and Britain and France succeeded in 1939. The presence of Stalin on the democratic side would have made many Americans more reluctant than they are now to side actively with Britain and France (1) because of aversion to Russian Communism and dictatorship and (2) because there would seem less need of helping the British and French. Certainly it is infinitely easier for the United States now to propose a federal union of democracies than it would have been to propose it to a Britain and France who were allied with Russia and in the midst of war.

The situation thus still permits the possibility of a union of democracies being formed with relatively little bloodshed—and that means it still permits the possibility of the whole Hitlerian edifice being overthrown almost as quickly as it was erected.

The key to the situation is more than ever the United States. I expect the above developments—with Unionist help and guidance—to drive the American people rapidly toward Union. The anti-Hitler feeling in the United States will be increased by his success and the dangers it brings.

* * *

Though the democracies have lost Russia's weight against Herr Hitler, they have gained it effectively against the Japanese member of the triangle they hitherto faced. If the result is that the present Russo-Japanese hostilities develop into active Russian attack on Japan, or even big-scale Russian harassing of Japan, then temporarily, while this struggle lasts, the British and American position in the Pacific, China and Dutch East Indies will be strengthened.

Hitler tends to drive the United States to fill the vacuum on the side of democracy which Russia leaves. This is his greatest danger since American weight is far greater than Russian weight—and Hitler has not actively gained Russia's weight but has simply deflected it away from himself and against his Japanese partner. All Hitler actively gains is the territory he conquers in Poland and Middle Europe—and this is by no means all gain.

A combination between Stalin and the big European democracies could not possibly be more than an alliance, and a weak, uneasy one at that. But a combination between the United States and the European democracies can be something infinitely more powerful, not only because of the tremendous organized industrial power and wealth and air and naval power of the United States, but because its power can be joined to that of the other democracies not by alliance but through its leading them into a federal union—a far stronger type of inter-state combination than an alliance or league.

And if the United States does this on the lines of "Union Now" by keeping the door open to outsiders—and particularly to the Germans, Italians, Central Europeans, and Russians—to join this Union whenever they restore their rights to individual freedom, this inter-democracy federal union becomes a disrupting force that attacks the Hitler empire where it is most vulnerable—from within, without war.

* * *

Hitler's empire in Middle Europe is basically weak—and especially at the start—because it is based entirely on force. Germany can no more digest 30,000,000 Poles than she has been able to digest the Czechs.

Another weakness in the Hitler empire is that many Germans over forty fear another general war. It is true that Hitler may succeed in overcoming this by developing to the full the latent Napoleonic complex among the Germans. But for the next year or so, at least, democracy, by playing its cards well along the lines of Union Now, can reasonably hope to undermine Hitler's position from within by making the most of the German fear and giving the Germans the Union alternative to it.

Success at each step for Hitler depends on swift action—getting his whole empire consolidated and its subject peoples riveted down before the American people form the democracies into a federal union open to a democratic Germany.

Success for the democratic way of life depends similarly on swift action—on how swiftly the American people take the lead in its defense along the lines of Union Now.